



UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

UGANDA NATIONAL PANEL SURVEY

2018/2019

WAVE VII REPORT

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FOREWORD



The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) embarked on the conduct of Uganda National Panel Surveys (UNPS) in 2009/10 and since then seven surveys have been completed with the 2018/19 being the latest in the series of panel surveys. The panel survey, also referred to as a longitudinal survey, interviews the same households including the members who in one way or another leave the household in search of employment, marriage, migration, or otherwise.

The main objective of the UNPS 2015/2016 is to collect data on the dynamics of selected phenomena of the population including among others poverty dynamics, income, service delivery, employment, governance etc. ; to monitor Government's development Frameworks and Programmes like the National Development Plan (NDP). Accordingly, the 2018/19 UNPS survey collected information on socio-economic characteristics at household, individual and community levels. The survey comprised of four modules namely, the Socio-economic, Woman, Agriculture, and Community and this report presents key findings of the survey on population characteristics, education, health, household welfare, and poverty at national, regional, and by rural-urban levels.

The Bureau is grateful to the World Bank and the Government of Uganda for the financial assistance that enabled undertaking of this 2018/19 UNPS. Our gratitude is also extended to all the field staff who worked tirelessly to successfully implement the survey and to the survey respondents who provided the valuable information on which this report is based. To the Local Governments (LGs), your continuous unreserved support during the data collection is highly appreciated. The Bureau also recognizes the role of staff in the Directorate Socio Economic Surveys for supervising the 2018/19 UNPS, undertaking analysis, and producing the 2018/19 UNPS report.

Finally, the Bureau appeals to all stakeholders to utilise the findings of the 2018/19 UNPS to inform policy and decision making especially in the wake of COVID19 pandemic.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

Ag hhs	Agricultural Households
ATAAS	Agricultural Technology and Agribusiness Advisory Services
BP	Blood Pressure
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
DSIP	Development Strategy and Investment Plan
UDHS	Uganda Demographic Health Survey
EA	Enumeration Area
EPR	Employment to Population Ratio
GoU	Government of Uganda
GPS	Global Positioning System
HC	Health Centre
HMIS	Health Management Information System
HSD	Health Sub-Districts
HSSP	Health Sector Strategic Plan
ILO	Internal Labour Organization
JAF	Joint Assessment Framework
LC I	Local Council I
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
LGs	Local Governments
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MoH	Ministry of Health
MRDR	Modified Relative Dose Response
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NDP	National Development Plan
NEA	Not Economically Active
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NHP	National Health Policy
NRH	National Referral Hospital
NSDS	National Service Delivery Survey
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
PFA	Prosperity for All
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PLE	Primary Leaving Examinations

PMA	Plan for Modernization of Agriculture
PNFP	Public-Not-For-Profit
RRH	Regional Referral Hospitals
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey
UNPS	Uganda National Panel Survey
VHT	Village Health Team
WHO	World Health Organisation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the findings of the Wave VI Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS) conducted by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS). The overall objective of the panel survey is to collect high quality data on key outcome indicators such as poverty, service delivery, governance and employment among others; to monitor Government's development programmes like the NDP and the JAF among others on an annual basis.

Status of Households

Overall, the majority of panel households were male headed (72%) compared to female headed households (28%). There was a slightly higher percentage of female headed households in urban areas (30%) compared to rural areas (27%). Central region had the highest percentage of female headed panel households (37%) while Western region and Kampala had the lowest (22% respectively).

Overall, the average panel household size was 5 persons in both 2013/14 and 2018/19. The average household size in urban areas was 4.4 persons in 2013/14 compared to 5.1 persons in rural areas. There were regional disparities in average household size with Eastern region having the highest (5.6 persons) while Kampala had the lowest in both waves (4.2 and 3.7 persons respectively).

Overall, 79 percent of households had access to protected water sources in 2018/19 compared to 75 percent of households in 2015/16. The number of households in urban areas that had access to protected water sources increased by four percentage points between 2015/16 and 2018/19.

The percentage of households that used tadooba as the main source of lighting dropped from 58 percent in 2015/16 to 24 percent in 2018/19.

Tourism

Three percent of household members made a domestic trip to a place outside their usual place of residence. Furthermore, disaggregation by residence showed that four percent of urban household members made a domestic trip to a place outside their usual residence compared to two percent of household members in the rural areas.

Sage

Overall, eight percent of households reported that a member aged 65 years and above were receiving SAGE benefits. The Northern region (21%) benefited more from the SAGE program compared to the other regions.

Education

87 percent of the children 6-12 years attending school in 2009/10, only 64 percent were reported to still be attending school by 2018/19. By place of residence, children in urban areas were more likely to be attending school and remaining at school for a longer period than children in rural areas. Regional differences in schooling status were evident. The Eastern region reported a higher proportion (93%) of children 6-12 years attending school in 2009/10 compared with the other regions and their proportion that were studying has remained high (72%) in 2018/19 compared to the other regions.

The findings show that drop out of school increased by 31 percentage points between 2009/10 and 2018/19. We do not see any significant difference in drop out by sex of the children.

Eight in every ten children walk a distance of less than 3km to the nearest primary school in 2009/10 which has remained the same in 2018/19 as well. There is barely any major difference in distance walked to the nearest primary school by place of residence

The percentage of schools with adequate teachers houses increased by 25 percentage points between 2015 and 2019 and those with adequate toilet facilities increased by 4 percentage points over the same period. In contrast, the percentage of schools with adequate classrooms reduced by 14 percentage points and that with adequate library reduced by 13 percentage points over the period 2015 to 2019 respectively.

The findings show that, regardless of the type of school management; the percentage of pupils in division II was greater than those in other divisions over the school years 2011 to 2017 which is followed by those in Division 3. We also see that the percentage of pupils passing in Division 1 has been declining over the years as shown by the 9 percentage point drop between 2011 and 2019.

Overall, primary school teachers' absenteeism in class reduced from 11 percent in 2015/16 to 6 percent 2018/19. Regional differences have been pronounced in the measurement of the indicator. The northern region recorded a big decline in teacher absenteeism from 22 percent reported in 2015/16 to 6 percent in 2018/19. In contrast the Eastern region reported an increase in teacher absenteeism from 2 percent to 4 percent over the same period

Labour Force

Among persons aged 14-64 years in 2013/14, 39 percent of those who were not working were still “not working” in 2018/19 while 44 percent had become self-employed, and only 18 percent had joined paid employment about five years later. Ten percent of those who had been self-employed were no longer working in 2018/19, 79 percent were still in self-employment and only 10 percent joined paid employment. Of the persons in paid employment, 63 percent remained in paid employment, 29 percent became self-employed and six percent moved out of the working force during the same period. On the other hand, those in self-employment (80%) were more stable at their work than those in paid employment (64%). These findings underscore the fact that it is easier to become self-employed than to join paid employment.

Overall, 49 percent of the persons working persons during all the three survey waves were engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing as their main economic activity.

The results show that overall; 59 percent of the persons who joined the work force between 2015/16 and 2018/19 were engaged in agriculture followed by about 32 percent in services. The trend is almost similar for those who joined the work force during the earlier survey. Almost three thirds (64 percent) of those who joined the work force between 2015/16 and 2018/19 had either no formal education or primary education.

About 84 percent of the workers (outside agriculture) were in informal employment and the proportion has remained very high during all the survey years. For persons in paid employment, about 37 percent have social security in terms of NSSF or pension, 41 percent entitled to paid leave and 54 percent had written contracts during the 2018/19 survey, and the proportion has been increasing in comparison with the previous surveys.

Health

Overall, the results show that just like in 2015/16, every nine in ten communities were satisfied with the way patients were received in the public facilities. In addition, every eight in ten communities reported that patients find it easy to find the reception, information and instructions, the flow of care, and sign posts.

Overall, 75 percent of the communities in 2018/19 felt that patients are handled with respect compared to forty nine percent in 2015/16. Seventy-seven percent of communities reported satisfaction with the privacy and confidentiality with which patients are handled at health facilities compared to 47 percent in 2015/16. As in 2015/16, negligence was only reported in government health facilities and the percentage of communities that reported it rising from twelve percent in 2015/16 to 16 percent in 2018/19

Overall, stock outs of the Six-Tracer Drugs in the last two months reduced from 74 percent in 2015/16 to 31 percent in 2018/19.

Thirty seven percent of the health facilities visited reported absenteeism of staff over the last 12 months with almost no difference between public and private facilities (37% and 35% respectively). Further disaggregation by sex, health centre levels and region shows that, overall, absenteeism in 2018/19 was higher in HC III (75%) compared to HCII (18%). There were marginal variations in the absenteeism rate by sex and level of health facility. Considering regions, health worker absenteeism in 2018/19 was highest in HC III across all the regions

Poverty and Welfare Dynamics

Overall, the largest share of household expenditure has been on food (43%), and this has been the case across the waves; followed by expenditure on housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuel (19%) and education (7%).

Rural-urban variations show that the expenditure share of food is higher for rural areas compared to the urban areas (48% and 34% respectively).

The share of household monthly expenditure on education has reduced by 6 percentage points between 2015/16 and 2018/19 and this can be explained by the removal of transport expenditure related to education in 2018/19 which is now a separate cost centre under the new COICOP grouping that was adopted for this grouping. The expenditure on health marginally increased by 1 percentage point from 3 percent in 2015/16 to 4 percent in 2018/19 survey year.

The level of mobility was higher among the poorest relative to the richest quintile; for instance, 37 percent of the households remained in the same quintile in both years whereas 32 percent and 31 percent moved to upper and lower quintiles respectively.

Overall, 8 percent of the households moved out of poverty whereas 10 percent slipped into poverty. A large percentage 73 percent of the households was never poor compared with the chronically poor (9%). In terms of rural urban divide, the proportion of the chronically poor was more in the rural areas compared to the urban areas (10% and 6% respectively). A higher percentage (85%) of households that were never poor was in urban areas compared with the 67 percent of rural areas.

Agriculture

The majority of Agriculture farmers were engaged in mixed farming (growing crops and rearing animals) and this has been the case for all the panel waves reviewed. More than four in every ten farmers

interviewed reported practicing mixed farming and the remaining proportion is shared between the farmers that grow crops only and those that rear animals only.

The findings show that most of the households are mainly involved in the growing of beans and maize. Seventy four percent of the households grew beans in both 2013/14 and 2015/16 though the figure declined to 64 percent in 2018/19. The proportion of households that grow maize declined by 11 percentage points between 2015/16 and 2018/19. In general, the proportion of households that grow the selected crops declined in 2018/19 except for only rice that recorded a marginal increase of 1 percent point in 2018/19 as compared to the other waves

Family Planning

Sixty three percent of women age 15-49 were currently in a union (married). The proportion of unmarried women in urban areas is higher than those residing in rural areas. The proportion of women who have never been married decreases sharply with age, from more than 8 in 10 women age 15-19 to one in every three women in the 45-49 age groups. The decrease signals the high early marriages that are precedent in Uganda (by 20years of age approximately 69% of the women are in union). The highest proportions of married women were in Western region (70%) and among those with no education (75%).

The Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) among married women aged 15 – 49 for the survey years 2015/16 and 2018/19. The use of contraceptive methods has been broadly categorized as no method used, modern or traditional methods used. Any method refers to use of any of Modern or Traditional methods, Modern methods used include; Injections, Male condoms, Pills, Implants, Female sterilization, IUDs, Diaphragm, Foam or Jerry and Traditional methods include; rhythm method, Locational Amenorrhea Method (LAM) and Withdrawal. The percentage of married women aged 15 – 49 who are currently using any method of family planning has increased from 42 percent in 2015/16 to 68 percent in 2018/19.

Seventy-seven percent of the births took place in a health facility of which about 57 percent were delivered from the public sector while the private sector accounted for about 20 percent. Twenty-one percent of the deliveries in the last two years took place at home. Younger (15-19 years) and older women (40-49) are more likely to deliver from home. The women in the urban areas (86%) are more likely to deliver from health facilities compared to rural women (72%).

1 CHAPTER ONE

1 INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

1.1 Overview

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) has conducted large-scale surveys that have national coverage with varying core modules and objectives. Since 2009, UBOS has been conducting Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS). This survey is important for monitoring changes in outcomes as well as the impact of Government policies on indicators of national and international development frameworks to inform policy makers about growth (in income, poverty or service delivery etc.). The UNPS provides data on an annual basis that enables tracking of outcome indicators in the National Development Plan (NDP), National Standard Indicators (NSI), and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) among others. It also validates the dynamism of routine data systems and provides frequent feedback on the performance of key Government programmes like the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS), National Information platform on Nutrition, Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment (SAGE), Operation Wealth Creation (OWC), and Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP) among others. The 2018/19 Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS) is the seventh in the series of Panel surveys that the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) has conducted.

1.2 Survey Objectives

The overall objective of the UNPS Program is to collect high quality data on key outcome indicators such as poverty, service delivery, governance and employment among others; to monitor Government's development programmes like the NDP among others, on an annual basis.

The specific objectives of the survey are:

- To provide information required for monitoring the NDP and other development objectives like the NSI, SDGs as well as specific programs such as the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS), OWC, and YLP among others.
- To provide high quality nationally representative information on income and poverty dynamics at the household level.
- To provide annual data on agriculture in order to characterize and monitor the performance of the agricultural sector.
- To provide data for annual compilation of key statistical indicators like the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and satellite accounts.

1.3 Scope

The 2018/19 UNPS administered four modules to sampled households to suit the survey's multiple objectives. These included the Socio-economic, Woman; Agriculture and Community modules. These core modules were revised to account for the changing socio-economic environment; though they largely remain the same in every annual survey round to ensure comparability. The details of each of the modules are highlighted below:

1. The Socio-economic module covered a set of core sections which are implemented annually. This module collected information on household background characteristics including: domestic tourism, Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment (SAGE), education and literacy, the health status and health seeking behaviour of household members, child nutrition and health, labor force status, housing conditions, water and sanitation, energy use, household incomes and non-agricultural household enterprises, household assets, household consumption expenditure, shocks and coping strategies, financial inclusion and welfare indicators.
2. The agriculture module covered households engaged in agricultural activities such as crop and/or livestock production. The questionnaire focused on: land ownership, livestock rearing and farming of main crops. The extensive agricultural module allows for the annual estimation of land area, both owned and cultivated, as well as production figures for main crops and livestock. Additional information for the characterization of the sector, e.g. irrigation facilities, access to extension services, decision making and different gender roles was also collected.
3. The Woman module targeted women of reproductive age (15-49 years). It specifically collected information on use of contraceptives for purposes of measuring the Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR), and the unmet need for family planning in Uganda at the time of the survey. The Module also includes information on women's nutrition, mama kit, the place of delivery and assistance during delivery for all births in the last two years.
4. The Community module collected information about the general characteristics of the community (LC I), availability and access to community facilities, client satisfaction with the health services provided, education and health infrastructure with a special focus on teacher and health worker absenteeism; as well as works and transport service.

Specific information was collected on anthropometric measurements. Samples of salt, oil and fats were taken for measuring food fortification, and blood samples from women (15-49 years) and children (6-59 months) were also drawn for Modified Relative Dose Response (MRDR) and malaria testing.

1.4 Survey Design

The UNPS is carried out over a twelve-month period (a “wave”) for the purpose of accommodating the seasonality associated with the composition of and expenditures on consumption on a nationally representative sample. The survey is conducted in two visits in order to better capture agricultural outcomes associated with the two cropping seasons of the country. The UNPS therefore interviews each household twice in a year, in visits approximately six months apart.

In 2009/10, the UNPS set out to track and interview 3,123 households that were distributed over 322 Enumeration Areas (EAs), selected out of 783 EAs that had been visited during the Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) in 2005/06. The distribution of the EAs covered by the 2009/10 UNPS was such that it included all 34 EAs in Kampala District, and 72 EAs (58 rural and 14 urban) in each of the other regions i.e. Central excluding Kampala, Eastern, Western and Northern which make up the strata. Within each stratum, the EAs were selected with equal probability with implicit stratification by urban/rural and district (in this order). However, the probabilities of selection for the rural portions of ten districts that had been oversampled by the UNHS 2005/06 were adjusted accordingly. Since most IDP (Internally Displaced People) camps in the Northern region are currently unoccupied, the EAs that constituted IDP camps were not part of the UNPS sample. This allocation allows for reliable estimates at the national, rural-urban and regional levels i.e. at level of strata representativeness which includes: (i) Kampala City, (ii) Other Urban Areas, (iii) Central Rural, (iv) Eastern Rural, (v) Western Rural, and (vi) Northern Rural.

In the UNPS 2010/11, the concept of Clusters instead of EAs was introduced. A cluster represents a group of households that are within a particular geographical area up to parish level. This was done due to split-off households that fell outside the selected EAs but could still be reached and interviewed if they still resided within the same parish as the selected EA. Consequently, in each subsequent survey wave, a subset of individuals was selected for tracking (see section 4.1 for details).

In the UNPS 2013/14 (Wave 4) fieldwork, one third of the initial UNPS sample was refreshed with the intention of balancing the advantages and shortcomings of panel surveys. Each new household will be visited for three consecutive waves, while baseline households will have a longer history of five or six years, given the start time of the sample refresh.

In the UNPS 2018/19 (Wave VII) fieldwork continued with the sample that was selected UNPS 2013/14.

1.5 Tracking

Panel surveys consider tracking as one of the core components to refresh the sample and thereby reducing attrition. Tracking considers the mobility of the target population, the success with which those

who move are found and interviewed, and the number of refusals. In Wave 7 tracking was done at both the household and individual-level. It aimed at locating members in the locations where they were last interviewed. If core members of a household had since moved, then they were targeted for individual tracking. A detailed information about tracking can be found in the Basic Information Document (BID).

1.6 Field work

A Centralized approach to data collection was employed whereby nine mobile field teams recruited from the headquarters were dispatched to different sampled areas. Each team comprised of one Supervisor, three Enumerators and one Driver. The teams were recruited based on the languages mostly used in each of the four statistical regions. The field teams visited UNPS households twice in a year in order to capture seasonality for the households engaged in agricultural activities as well as households' consumption expenditure patterns.

1.7 Data Processing and Management

The 2018/19 round of UNPS used a computerized system of data collection whereby field staff directly captured information using tablets during data collection. The tablets were loaded with a data entry application with in-built range and consistency checks to ensure good quality data. Field Team Leaders run checks on the data while still in the field thereafter electronically transmitting it to UBOS Headquarters for verification. Every team was facilitated with an internet modem, a generator and tablets power banks to ensure uninterrupted power supply and internet connectivity while in the field.

1.7.1 Data Management System

The households to be covered for the wave are uploaded in the system at the headquarters. The headquarters then assigns the households for that particular trip to the team leaders who then assign to their respective interviewers. The completed households from the field are sent to the headquarters which are reviewed by a team of office editors for consistency checks. The editors will approve or reject the work which needs clarification back to the field teams. The approved work by the editors is exported in stata format for secondary editing by office staff in preparation for analysis.

1.8 Funding

The seventh wave of the UNPS was conducted with financial support from USAID, UNICEF the Government of Uganda and the World Bank through a Trust Fund from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

2 CHAPTER TWO

2 POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

Population information is useful for development, planning and implementation and has been given prominence in the National Development Plan (NDP). According to the Uganda Population and Housing Census 2014 results (UBOS, 2016), Uganda's population is projected to be 40.3million in 2019 (UBOS, 2018).

In all waves, the UNPS collected information on various characteristics of individuals within the household including: age, sex, relationship to the household head, marital status, household composition and size as well as their residence status others. This chapter presents analysis of some selected characteristics of the Ugandan population from the period 2005/06 to 2018/19.

2.2 Characteristics of Household Heads

A household head is defined as the person who is considered by the household members as their head. This could be the person that manages the incomes earned, and the expenses incurred by the household. Figure 2.1 presents the distribution of households by headship, residence and region. The findings show that, overall, the majority of panel households were male headed (72%) compared to female headed households (28%). There was a slightly higher percentage of female headed households in urban areas (30%) compared to rural areas (27%). Central region had the highest percentage of female headed panel households (37%) while Western region and Kampala had the lowest (22% respectively).

Figure 2.1: Distribution of Panel Households by Headship, Residence and Region (%)

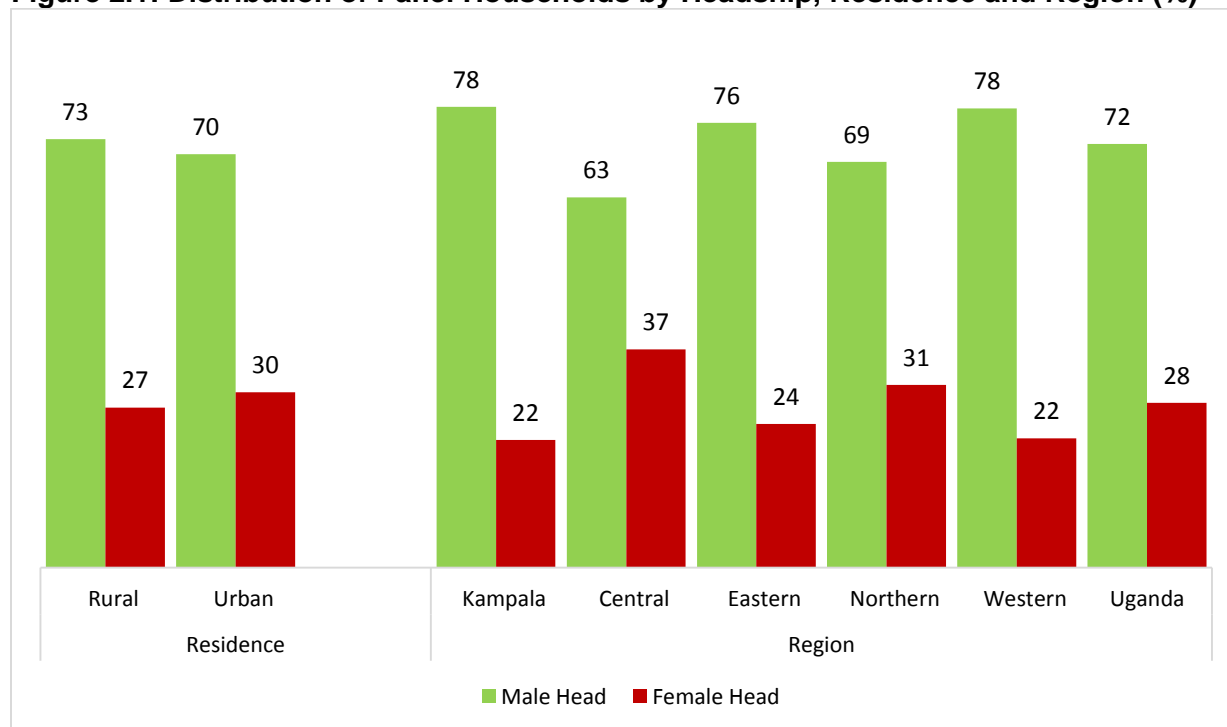
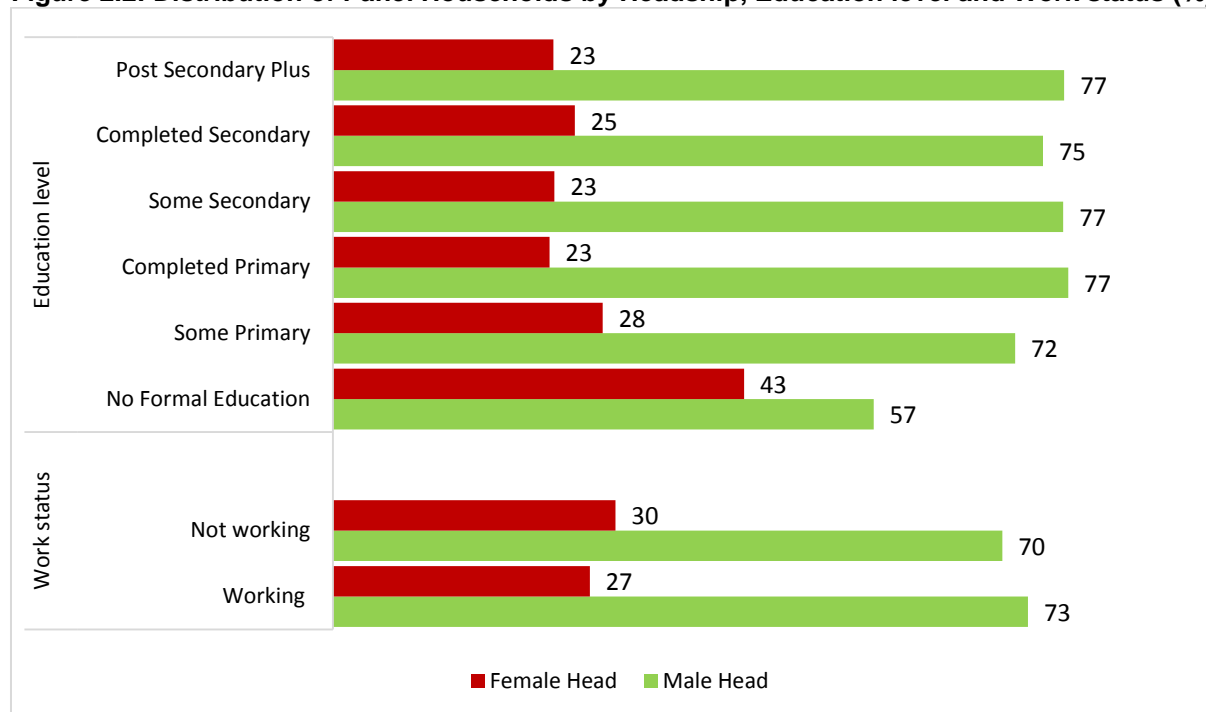


Figure 2.2 presents the distribution of households by headship, education level and work status. The findings show that of the household heads that were found not to be working, 73 percent were male while 27 percent of them were female household heads. Amongst the household heads with no formal education, 57 percent were male while 43 percent of female.

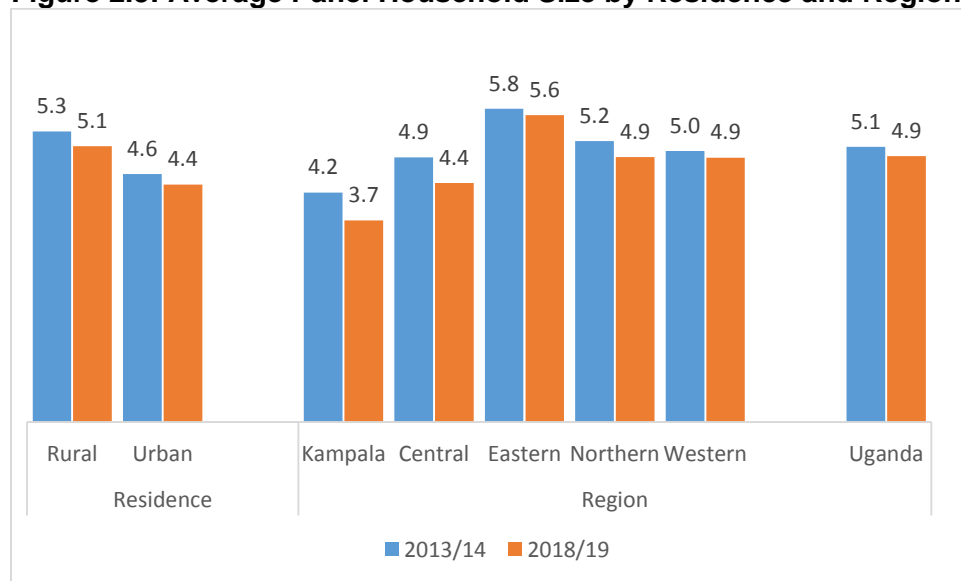
Figure 2.2: Distribution of Panel Households by Headship, Education level and Work status (%)



2.3 Average Household Size

The number of members in a household is a demographic characteristic that can be used to explain population dynamics. A change in household size may be brought about by several factors such as births, marriages, partnership splits and the departure of other adults and children in the household. The analysis presented in this section is based on the “de jure” population i.e. persons who usually reside in the household including those temporarily absent at the time of the survey visit. Figure 2.3 presents the average size of households in 2013/14 and 2018/19. The findings show that overall, the average panel household size was 5 persons in both 2013/14 and 2018/19. The average household size in urban areas was 4.4 persons in 2013/14 compared to 5.1 persons in rural areas. There were regional disparities in average household size with Eastern region having the highest (5.6 persons) while Kampala had the lowest in both waves (4.2 and 3.7 persons respectively).

Figure 2.3: Average Panel Household Size by Residence and Region



2.4 Marital status of household members

Information on marital status is useful in studying the change in trends of widowhood, marriage practices and the occurrence of under-age marriages. Uganda’s statutory minimum age at marriage is 18 years as stipulated in the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995. Information was collected on panel household members that are 10 years and above though the analysis was done for only those 12 years and above as well as 18 years and above and as shown in Table 2.1 and Table 2.2 below. The findings show that the proportion of household members reported as never married increased from 31 percent in 2015/16 to 39 percent in 2018/19 which implies that people are taking longer time to marry than was the case 2 years ago. In 2018/19, a higher proportion (46%) of males was never married compared with the females (31%). We also note that females were 6 times more likely to be reported as widows than is the case for males (13% and 2% respectively) as shown in Table 2.1. In Table 2.2, we see that every six in ten household members 18 years and above was reported as married either monogamously or polygamously though this was lower than the seven in every ten noted in 2015/16 as well as 2013/14. The general trend shows that household members are delaying getting married as the proportion of the never married grows from the 11 percent reported in 2013/14 to 19 percent in 2018/19 as seen in Table 2.2.

Table 2.1: Marital status of panel Household members 12+ years by sex and wave

Marital status	2013/2014			2015/2016			2018/2019		
	Sex			Sex			Sex		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Married Monogamously	45.3	47.9	46.6	42.3	44.5	43.3	34.8	38.8	36.8
Married Polygamous	14.9	11.4	13.2	13.9	10.2	12.1	12.5	8.9	10.7
Divorced / Separated	7.2	2.7	5.0	7.9	3.3	5.7	8.9	3.7	6.4
Widow/Widower	12.3	1.5	7.1	13.0	2.0	7.6	12.7	2.3	7.6
Never Married	20.3	36.5	28.0	22.9	39.9	31.2	31.0	46.2	38.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 2.2: Marital status of panel Household members 18+ years by sex and wave

Marital status	2013/2014			2015/2016			2018/2019		
	Sex			Sex			Sex		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Married Monogamously	53.0	63.0	57.4	50.9	60.3	55.2	44.3	52.6	48.3
Married Polygamous	17.5	15.1	16.4	16.8	13.9	15.5	15.9	12.2	14.1
Divorced / Separated	8.5	3.5	6.3	9.6	4.5	7.3	11.3	5.1	8.3
Widow/Widower	14.5	1.9	8.8	15.2	2.3	9.3	16.2	2.8	9.8
Never Married	6.6	16.5	11.0	7.6	19.0	12.8	12.3	27.3	19.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

2.5 Housing Characteristics and conditions

This section focuses on the household dwelling, tenure status as well as access to water, sanitation and electricity between three survey periods namely 2013/14, 2015/16 and 2018/19.

2.5.1 Dwelling and tenure status of Panel households

Information on tenure status was collected by asking the household head the basis on which the household occupied the dwelling they lived in during the three survey periods. Ownership of the dwelling unit represents security of tenure of the household and a certain degree of social status.

The results show that overall, about 85 percent of households lived in owned dwellings in the three survey periods. By the sex of household head, more male headed household lived in owned dwellings compared to female headed household in all the three survey periods compared. Considering the regions, about nine in every ten households in Northern, Eastern and Western regions lived in owned dwellings compared to seven in every ten in the Central region.

Considering residence, rural households were more likely to live in owned dwellings than is the case for urban households across all the waves.

Table 2.3: Percentage of Households with own dwelling by selected characteristics

Background characteristics	Households who owns the dwelling		
	2013/2014	2015/2016	2018/2019
Sex of Household Head			
Female	82.0	82.4	82.6
Male	84.5	85.8	86.0
Residence			
Rural	91.1	92.5	91.6
Urban	68.8	68.8	71.3
Region			
Central	71.1	72.8	75.2
Eastern	89.0	89.0	89.0
Northern	91.7	91.9	90.1
Western	88.0	89.6	88.9
Uganda	83.7	84.6	84.8

2.5.2 Water sources

The water sub-sector aims at ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. Safe drinking water is a critical factor affecting the health of the population. According to the Second National Development Plan, Uganda has a vision of achieving access to safe water supply of 79% (rural) and 95% (urban) by 2020 and access to basic sanitation services of 80% by 2020. (NPA, 2015)

Sources which are likely to provide water suitable for drinking have been considered as improved sources and include private connection to pipeline, boreholes, protected wells and springs, water from gravity floor schemes and rain water.

Overall, 79 percent of households had access to protected water sources in 2018/19 compared to 75 percent of households in 2015/16. The number of households in urban areas that had access to protected water sources increased by four percentage points between 2015/16 and 2018/19. Region-wise, in 2018/19, the Eastern region had the highest number of households with access to protected water sources (96%)

Table 2.4: Percentage of Households whose main source of drinking water is protected

Background characteristics	Protected water source		
	2013/2014	2015/2016	2018/2019
Sex of Household Head			
Female	74.3	75.6	80.6
Male	72.8	74.9	78.8
Residence			
Rural	68.1	69.0	73.9
Urban	83.8	87.4	90.6
Region			
Central	60.6	65.6	71.7
Eastern	93.5	94.1	95.5
Northern	78.6	81.6	84.4
Western	66.1	64.0	70.1
Uganda	73.3	75.1	79.4

2.6 Toilet Facility used

The water, sanitation and hygiene sector in Uganda is guided by the Vision 2040 and the National Development Plan II (2015- 2020). Within these frameworks, the country prioritizes the elimination of open defecation and achieving universal access to safe water and sanitation services by 2030.

The Uganda National Panel survey collected information on the type of toilet facility that households mainly use. The findings in table 2.5 show that overall, majority of the panel household in 2018/19 used covered pit latrine without slab (55%) and this is a reduction from the 58 percent reported in the 2013/14 wave. It can be noted that there was a slight increase in the use of flush toilets from two percent in 2013/14 to three percent in 2018/19. There was a 2 percentage point decline noted among households that have No Facility/Bush/Polythene Bags/Bucket.

Table 2.5: Toilet facilities used by households by region

	Residence		Region				Overall
	Rural	Urban	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	
2013/2014							
Flush Toilet	0.1	4.9	4.2	1.2	0.4	0.1	1.7
VIP Latrine	1.4	11.2	5.1	6.5	2.3	4.5	4.7
Covered Pit Latrine With Slab	18.7	49.1	49.8	20.0	9.1	26.7	28.8
Covered Pit Latrine Without Slab	70.7	31.0	36.4	66.9	68.5	66.6	57.5
Ecosan (Compost Toilet)	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2
No Facility/Bush/Polythene Bags/Bucket	8.3	3.5	3.8	5.4	19.3	1.0	6.7
Other	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2018/2019							
Flush Toilet	0.1	7.6	5.0	2.4	0.5	1.5	2.6
VIP Latrine	3.3	13.0	10.7	5.0	3.5	4.9	6.5
Covered Pit Latrine With Slab	21.2	48.4	45.9	21.2	17.1	29.7	30.3
Covered Pit Latrine Without Slab	68.0	28.6	36.1	65.6	62.2	62.9	54.9
Ecosan (Compost Toilet)	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2
No Facility/Bush/Polythene Bags/Bucket	6.8	2.4	1.9	5.3	16.6	0.2	5.3
Other	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.7 Access to electricity

Energy and in particular electricity is a driver of socio-economic transformation of a nation. Sustainable Development Goal 7 obligates member states to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all. Under Target 7.1, members are expected to ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services. For Uganda to shift from a peasantry to an industrialized and largely urban society, it must be propelled by electricity as a form of modern energy. The Uganda Vision 2040 estimated that Uganda will require 41, 738 MW by 2040 thus increasing its electricity per capita consumption to 3,668 kWh. It further puts the target of access to modern energy at 80 percent by 2040, up from the access rate of 14 percent in 2013. (NPA, 2015)

The Second National Development Plan listed the strategic actions for the energy sector as: (i) improve the power generation capacity through commissioning of an additional 3500MW of power generating capacity by 2015;(ii) expand the power grid and improve the electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure through carrying out additional investments in the transmission and distribution networks of the country; and (iii) increasing access and usage of electricity by investing in least cost power

generation, promotion of renewable energy and energy efficiency in addition to the associated transmission and distribution infrastructure. (MoFPED, 2019)

To improve access and availability of electricity to the rural and urban areas, especially to economic zones and other productive areas, new transmission lines to evacuate power will be built and rural electrification programmes accelerated. Government will provide incentives to lower the cost of electricity infrastructure, facilities and equipment. (NPA, 2010)

The Uganda National Panel Survey 2018/19 collected information regarding the main energy sources used for lighting. Table 2.6 below shows information regarding the use of Tadooba as the main source of lighting for the households. Overall, the percentage of households that used tadooba as the main source of lighting dropped from 58 percent in 2015/16 to 24 percent in 2018/19. A similar pattern is reflected across the sex, residence and regional domains.

Table 2.6: Proportion of households that use paraffin for lighting by background characteristics.

Background characteristics	Use of Tadooba for lighting		
	2013/2014	2015/2016	2018/2019
Sex of Household Head			
Female	70.7	62.6	28.0
Male	68.6	56.0	22.6
Residence			
Rural	75.4	63.3	26.6
Urban	57.2	48.2	20.1
Region			
Central	67.2	56.9	21.4
Eastern	77.8	70.7	36.9
Northern	57.9	37.8	14.3
Western	73.7	65.7	25.0
Uganda	69.4	58.3	24.4

Note: Only panel households

The results in table 2.7 show that overall, 52 percent of households had access to electricity for lighting in the 2018/19 which is an increment from 28 percent in 2015/16. By place of residence, more urban households reported using electricity for lighting compared to rural households across all the waves. Considering the regions, households in the central region reported the highest proportion of electricity use for lighting (65%) and the least was reported in the Northern region (34%).

Table 2.7: Proportion of households that use Electricity for lighting by background variables

Background characteristics	Use of Electricity for Lighting		
	2013/2014	2015/2016	2018/2019
Sex of Household Head			
Female	16.2	23.4	45.6
Male	22.3	29.9	55.0
Residence			
Rural	10.4	17.8	47.3
Urban	39.8	47.5	60.7
Region			
Central	33.3	42.9	64.5
Eastern	14.5	20.4	44.0
Northern	7.3	14.2	34.2
Western	19.4	26.1	57.5
Uganda	20.2	27.6	51.8

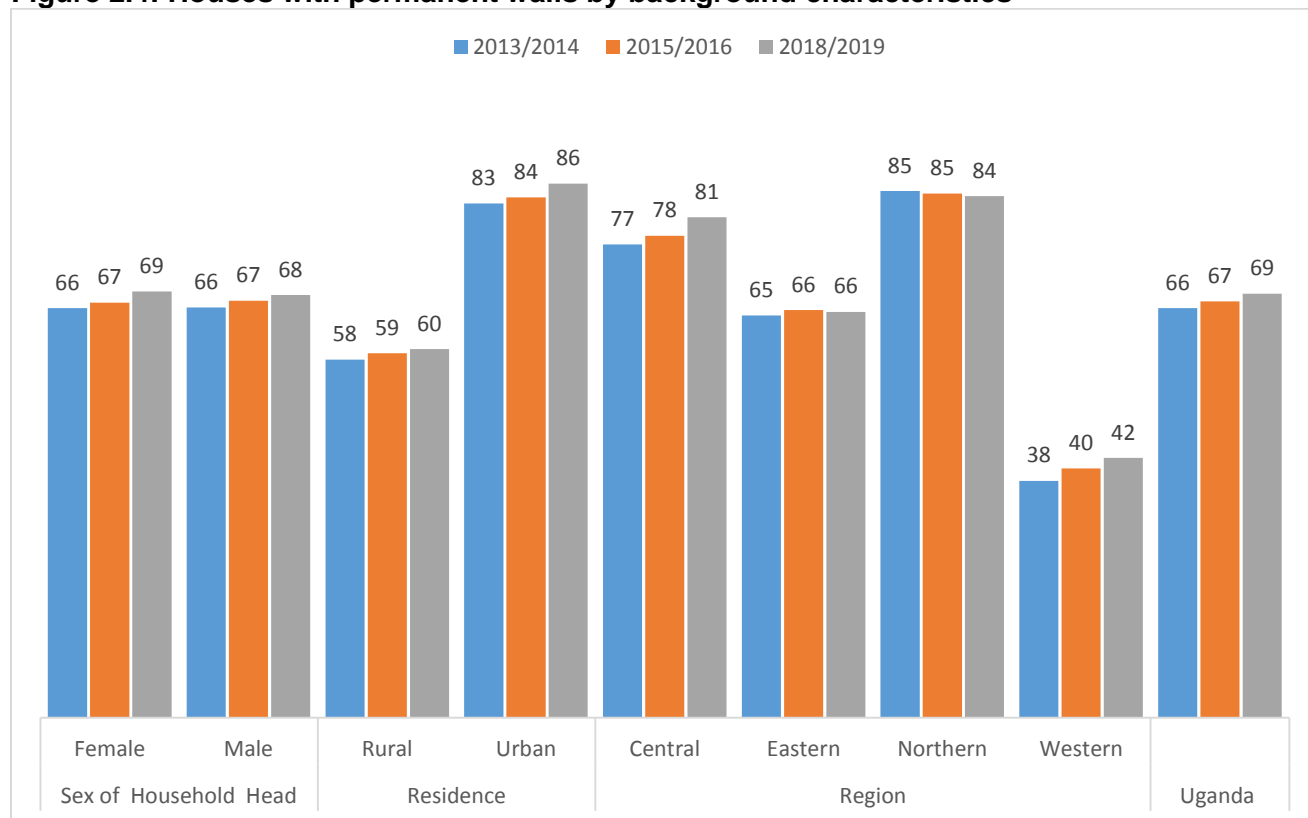
Note: Only panel households

2.8 Housing Conditions

Uganda's Vision 2040 stipulates that social transformation entails access to decent shelter by the population in both rural and urban settings. Housing is essential for the well-being of mankind and the conditions of the house are important in improving the sanitation status of a household. In addition, the condition of a structure could be a proxy indicator of the welfare status of a household. (NPA, 2010)

The Uganda National panel survey collected information regarding the housing conditions and the findings show that overall, 69 percent of households had permanent wall in the 2018/19 representing a minimal change across all the survey periods in the respective categories. Regional variations in the structure of the wall do exist. The Northern region has eight in every ten households having a permanent wall which is the highest across the regions and the Western region is the lowest in that category with about four in every ten households having a permanent wall.

Figure 2.4: Houses with permanent walls by background characteristics



The findings in Table 2.8 show that overall, 42 percent of households had permanent floor in 2018/19 which is an increment of two percentage points from 2015/16. Region wise, there was a six percent increase in Central region in the number of households that were reported to have permanent floors between 2015/16 and 2018/19 survey years.

Table 2.8: Houses with permanent floor by background variables

	Sex of Household Head		Residence		Region				Total
	Female	Male	Rural	Urban	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	
Permanent Roof									
2013/2014	76.5	72.6	66.9	88.1	93.1	75.5	22.6	90.9	73.9
2015/2016	77.5	74.9	68.9	89.7	95.2	77.5	24.5	92.4	75.8
2018/2019	79.7	78.8	73.5	90.4	96.5	81.2	31.1	95.1	79.1
Permanent wall									
2013/2014	66.2	66.3	57.9	83.1	76.5	65.0	85.1	38.3	66.2
2015/2016	67.1	67.4	58.9	84.1	77.9	65.9	84.7	40.3	67.3
2018/2019	68.9	68.3	59.6	86.3	80.9	65.6	84.3	42.0	68.5
Permanent floor									
2013/2014	38.3	37.3	22.4	68.2	57.5	35.0	15.2	33.4	37.6
2015/2016	41.8	37.2	21.6	73.4	60.0	32.2	16.8	36.1	38.8
2018/2019	45.2	40.7	25.8	75.3	65.6	37.3	18.8	36.7	42.3
All permanent									
2013/2014	35.1	32.4	17.7	64.7	54.8	29.3	13.0	26.5	33.3
2015/2016	38.1	34.0	18.9	68.7	58.0	30.1	13.6	29.6	35.4
2018/2019	41.2	37.4	22.5	71.2	62.8	34.6	16.7	30.0	38.7

2.9 Tourism

Over the years, tourism is increasingly becoming instrumental in socio-economic development of the country. With careful planning and commitment of resources, the tourism sector has a potential to greatly contribute to the strengthening of the fundamentals of the economy to enable the country harness her abundant opportunities (UIA, 2016)

A visitor is a traveller taking a trip to a main destination outside his/her usual environment, for less than a year, for any main purpose (business, leisure or other personal purpose) other than to be employed by a resident entity in the country or place visited, similarly, a visitor is considered a tourist (overnight visitor) if his/her trip includes an overnight stay or as a same day visitor (excursionist) (UBOS 2018)

The findings show that overall, three percent of household members made a domestic trip to a place outside their usual place of residence. Furthermore, disaggregation by residence showed that four percent of urban household members made a domestic trip to a place outside their usual residence compared to two percent of household members in the rural areas. Region-wise, the central region stands out with a member of household making a domestic trip outside usual place of residence with 6 percent compared to the rest of the regions.

Figure 2.5: Proportion of Household members that made a domestic trip to a place outside their usual place of residence

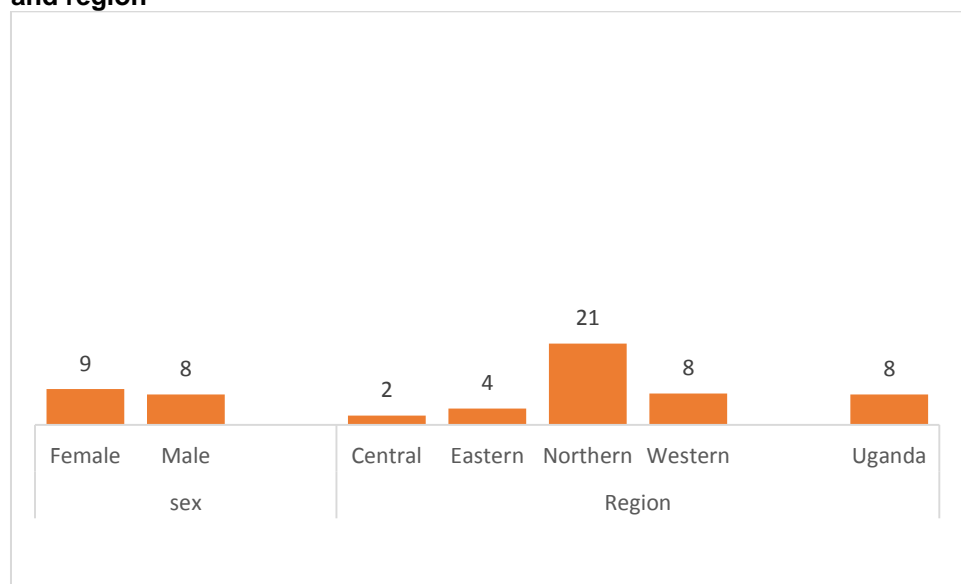


2.10 SAGE

Social protection is recognized all over the world as a critical element of national development strategies. It is recognized as key to reaching vulnerable, often excluded sections of the population, thereby achieving inclusive, pro-poor, equitable development. Under the SAGE scheme, the government provides a monthly direct income support (social grant) of UGX 25,000 (about US\$8) per month to enrolled older persons. This money is paid every two months. The idea of the grant is to provide income security through regular and reliable transfers of money to vulnerable or excluded individuals-in this case older persons. These grants support beneficiaries and their households to access basic services such as health, better nutrition, education, etc. These grants also enable beneficiaries to invest and start income generating activities that provide them more security and sustainable livelihoods that eventually pull them out of poverty. The Programme started in 2010 as a pilot in 15 districts. Because of its success, impacts and popularity it was rolled out to 40 more districts. In 2018, the Parliament of Uganda resolved that the Programme should be rolled out to the whole country, which will hopefully be done in the Government of Uganda Financial year 2019/2020, finances permitting. (ESP, 2018)

The Uganda National Panel Survey collected information regarding SAGE and the results show that overall, eight percent of households reported that a member aged 65 years and above were receiving SAGE benefits. The Northern region (21%) benefited more from the SAGE program compared to the other regions.

Figure 2.6: Proportion of Households with a member aged 65+ receiving SAGE benefits by Sex and region



2.11 Summary of Findings

Overall, the majority of households were male headed (72%) compared to 28 percent which were female headed. The percentage of female headed households was higher in urban areas (30%) than rural areas (27%). Among the regions, Western region had the lowest percentage of female headed households (22%) with central region having the highest (37%).

Overall, the average panel household size was 5 persons in 2018/19 and this has been the case in 2015/16 as well. The average panel household size in rural areas was 5 persons compared to 4 persons in urban areas. Kampala and central region had the lowest average household size (4 persons) compared to the eastern region that had 6 persons.

Eighty five percent of the panel households lived in owned dwelling units and this has been the case in 2015/16 as well.

Seventy nine percent of the households had access to protected water sources in 2018/19 which was an improvement from the 75 percent in 2015/16.

The proportion of households that use poor lamp (tadooba) as their main source of lighting reduced from 58 percent in 2015/16 to 24 percent in 2018/19. Similarly, the proportion that use electricity as their main source of lighting increased from 28 percent in 2015/16 to 52 percent in 2018/19.

The housing characteristics of panel households show that 69 percent of the households had permanent walls and 42 percent had permanent floor.

Eight percent of the households had people 65 years and over that receive support from Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment (SAGE). The Northern region had the highest proportion of such households (21%) with the least reported in the central region (2%).

3 .CHAPTER THREE

3 EDUCATION

3.1 Introduction

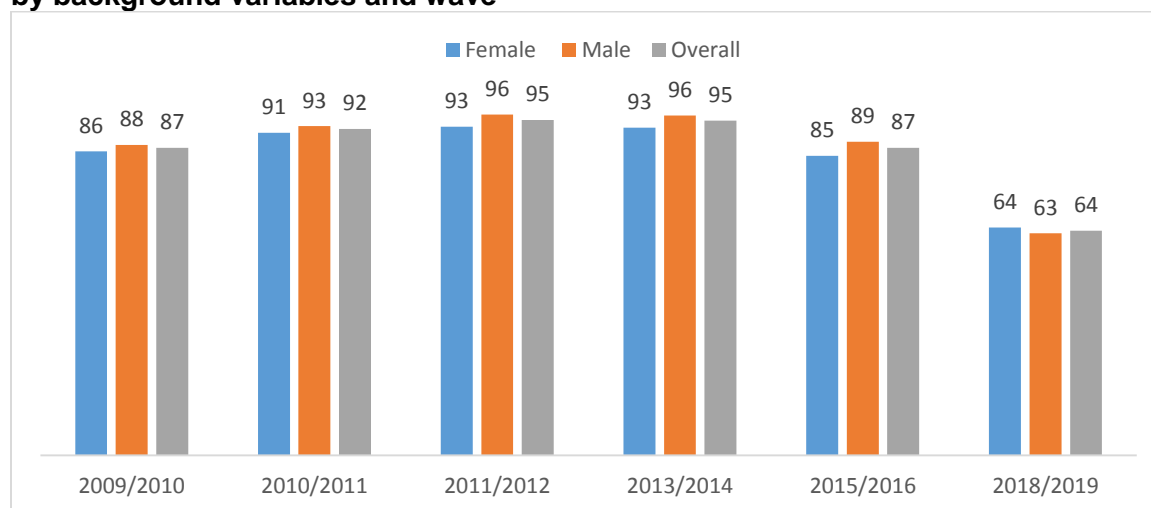
The second National Development Plan (NDPII) clearly articulates that the Education and sports sector is responsible for the delivery of equitable, relevant and quality education, training and sports services for all. The sector targets over the planed period include increasing the completion rate of primary 7, increasing the transition rate to secondary and increasing the net secondary completion rate (NPA, 2015). A robust Situation Analysis of the Education and Sports Sector revealed a strong political commitment to the sector and the liberalized education policy that ushered in many non-state education providers as key strengths to act as a spring board that will propel the sector towards achieving its objectives (MOES, 2017). The Sector is guided by a Strategic Plan FY 2018/19 – 2019/20, that is aimed at providing equitable access for all eligible children at the primary level and post primary levels as well as quality instructional programs through efficient use of the limited available resources. The plan has three strategic objectives that include: Achieving equitable access to relevant and quality education and training; Ensuring delivery of relevant and quality education and training; and Enhancing efficiency and effectiveness of education and sports service delivery at all levels (MOES, 2017).

The UNPS collected information on individual's education as well as the most commonly used primary and secondary schools in their community. This Chapter presents analysis on the schooling status for the cohort that was 6-17 years in 2012/13 as well as characteristics of the most commonly used primary schools, changes in availability and adequacy of primary school facilities, transitions between education levels, academic performance for primary leaving examinations, absenteeism and reasons for absenteeism of primary school teachers among others.

3.2 Schooling Status

Figure 3.1 shows the schooling status of children aged 6 to 12 years that were currently attending school in the survey year 2009/10 and their current schooling status in the survey year 2018/19. The findings show that of the 87 percent of the children 6-12 years attending school in 2009/10, only 64 percent were reported to still be attending school by 2018/19. By place of residence, children in urban areas were more likely to be attending school and remaining at school for a longer period than children in rural areas. Regional differences in schooling status were evident. The Eastern region reported a higher proportion (93%) of children 6-12 years attending school in 2009/10 compared with the other regions and their proportion that were studying has remained high (72%) in 2018/19 compared to the other regions. The Northern region reported the least proportion of children 6-12 years currently attending school in all the periods under review.

Figure 3.1: Proportion of children aged 6-12 years in 2009/10 that were attending school by background variables and wave

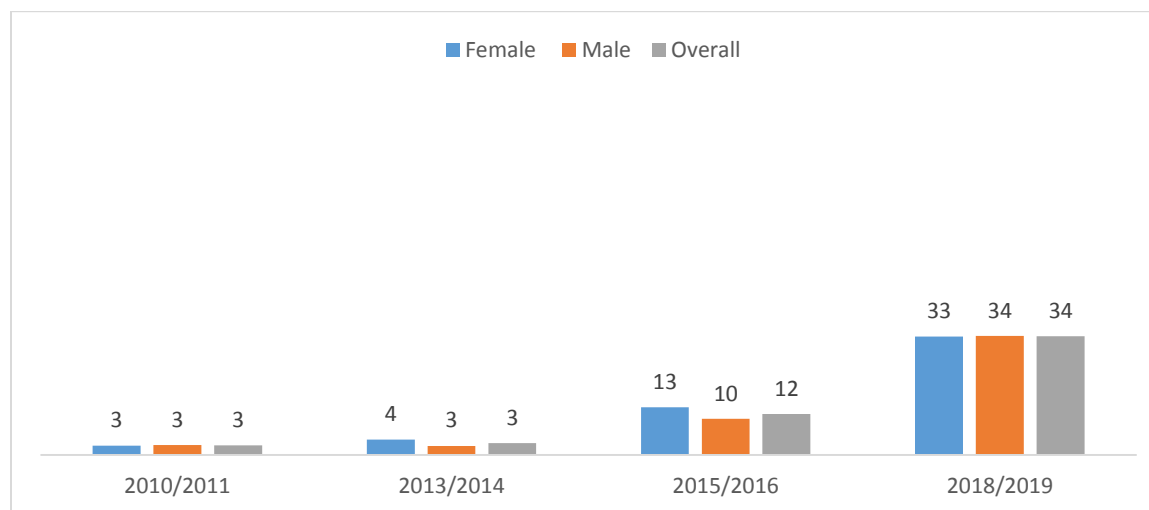


Note: includes only persons aged 6 to 12 years in 2009/10 that were found across all the 6 waves

3.2.1 Proportion of children aged 6-12 years in 2009/10 who dropped out of school

Dropping out of school before finishing a certification level is one of the challenges educationists and policy makers in the sector have been dealing with from time to time. The survey analysed the schooling status of the children 6-12 years using 2009/10 wave as a reference year to measure the drop out dynamics over time. The findings in figure 3.2 show that drop out of school increased by 31 percentage points between 2009/10 and 2018/19. We do not see any significant difference in drop out by sex of the children.

Figure 3.2: Proportion of children 6-12 years that were currently in school in 2009/10 who dropped out of school in proceeding waves (%)



3.3 Average distance to school

The survey collected information on the distance from the household to school and the means by which children get to school. The Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES) recommends that a child starts primary school at the age of 6 years hence if the distance to the school is too long children may be hindered from starting at the recommended age. This analysis considered the distance to the nearest primary school for those who reported that their main mode of transportation to the school was walking for the period 2009/10 to 2018/19. The findings in table 3.1 show that eight in every ten children walk a distance of less than 3km to the nearest primary school in 2009/10 which has remained the same in 2018/19 as well. There is barely any major difference in distance walked to the nearest primary school by place of residence.

Table 3.1: Proportion of children attending primary school, who walked a distance of less than 3km by background variables and year (%)

Background characteristics	2009/2010	2011/2012	2013/2014	2015/2016	2018/2019
Sex					
Female	87.1	92.0	91.8	89.8	82.9
Male	85.1	90.0	87.9	89.0	85.1
Residence					
Rural	85.6	90.6	87.9	89.4	82.7
Urban	86.5	91.3	93.2	89.1	87.9
Region					
Central	80.4	89.6	89.4	91.3	75.2
Eastern	87.9	87.5	89.2	86.5	83.8
Northern	85.5	92.2	85.5	94.0	87.5
Western	88.6	93.8	92.8	87.0	89.4
Over All	85.9	90.8	89.4	89.3	84.2

3.4 Adequacy and Condition of Primary School Facilities

During the survey, respondents were asked to indicate the availability, adequacy and state of selected school facilities as at the time of the survey. For purposes of analysis in this section, an indicator for school infrastructure was generated based on adequacy and the condition of selected primary school facilities. The school infrastructure indicator was considered to be good (assigned 1) if the specific school facility was available, adequate and in good or fair condition, the reverse was true as shown in Figure 3.3 and Figure 3.4 below.

Figure 3.3 shows that, the percentage of schools with adequate teachers houses increased by 25 percentage points between 2015 and 2019 and those with adequate toilet facilities increased by 4 percentage points over the same period. In contrast, the percentage of schools with adequate classrooms reduced by 14 percentage points and that with adequate library reduced by 13 percentage points over the period 2015 to 2019 respectively.

Figure 3.3: Adequacy of Primary School Facilities (%)

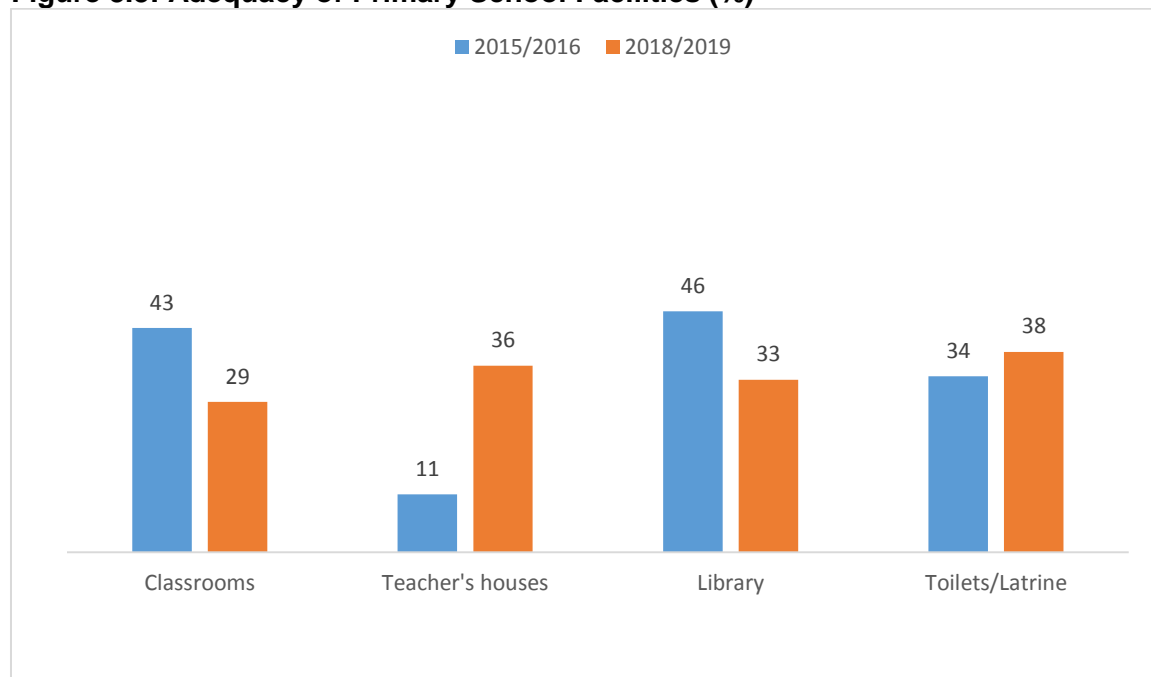
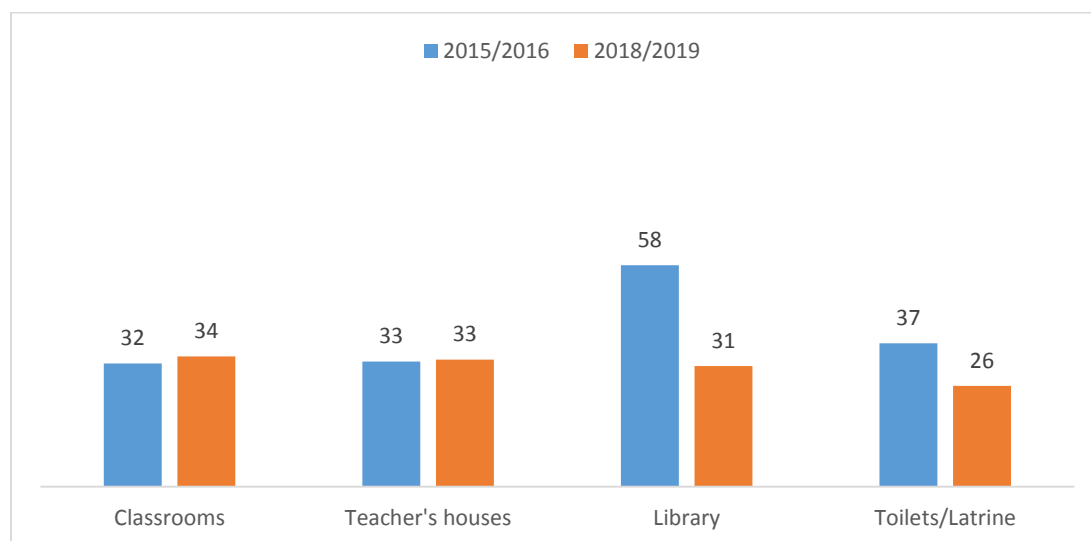


Figure 3.4 shows the condition for the facilities in schools and the findings show that the percentage of schools with classrooms in good condition increased by 2 percentage points between 2015 and 2019 and those with teachers houses in good condition remained the same over the same period. The proportion of schools with a library and toilet in good condition reduced by 27 and 11 percentage points respectively over the same period.

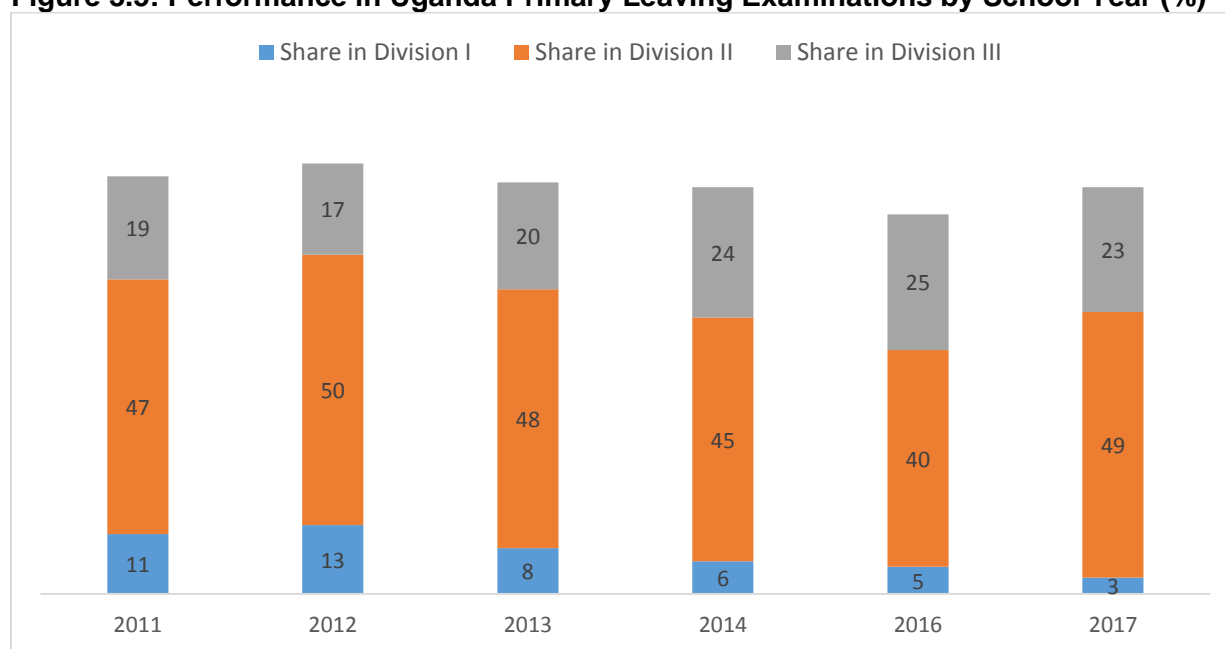
Figure 3.4: Proportion of School facilities in good condition (%)



3.5 Academic Performance in Primary Leaving Examinations

During the UNPS 2018/19, information on the academic performance of the pupils in Primary Leaving Examinations (PLE) for schools that have up to primary seven (P.7), was collected for the school year 2016 and 2017. The previous waves have been collecting information on the same indicator as well as presented in Figure 3.5. The findings show that, regardless of the type of school management; the percentage of pupils in division II was greater than those in other divisions over the school years 2011 to 2017 which is followed by those in Division 3. We also see that the percentage of pupils passing in Division 1 has been declining over the years as shown by the 9 percentage point drop between 2011 and 2019.

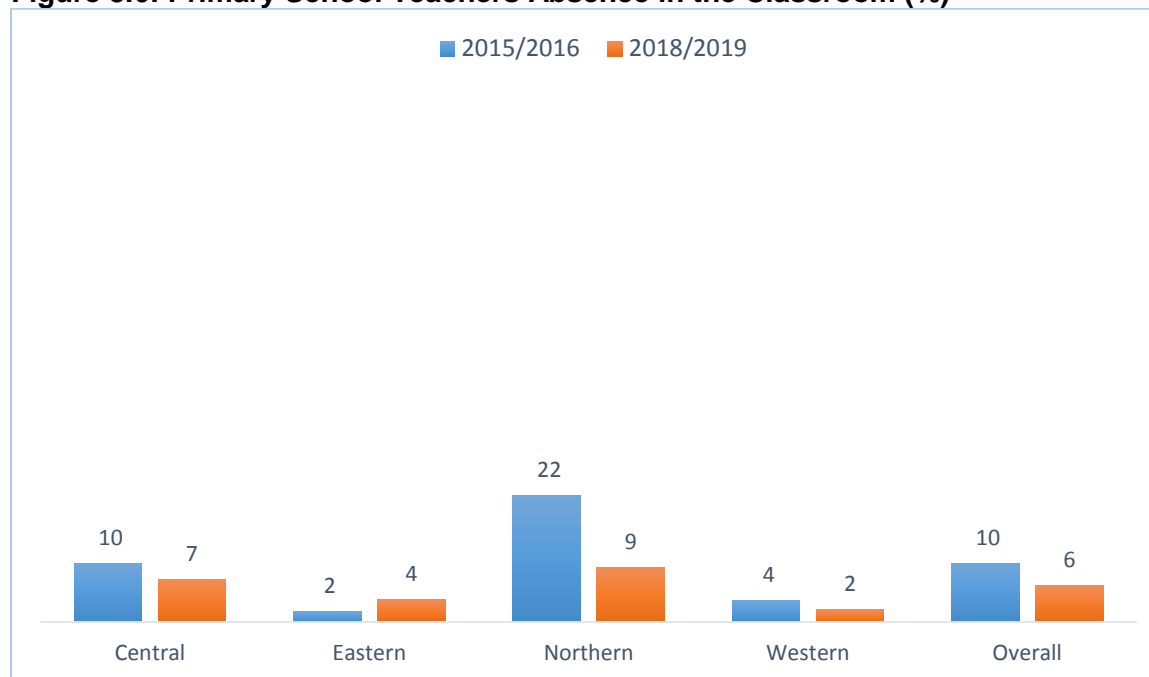
Figure 3.5: Performance in Uganda Primary Leaving Examinations by School Year (%)



3.6 Absenteeism in class among Primary School Teachers

Based on the interviewer’s observation, information on whether a teacher was found teaching on the day of the visit was collected. The findings in Figure 3.6 show that, overall, primary school teachers’ absenteeism in class reduced from 11 percent in 2015/16 to 6 percent 2018/19. Regional differences have been pronounced in the measurement of the indicator. The northern region recorded a big decline in teacher absenteeism from 22 percent reported in 2015/16 to 6 percent in 2018/19. In contrast the Eastern region reported an increase in teacher absenteeism from 2 percent to 4 percent over the same period.

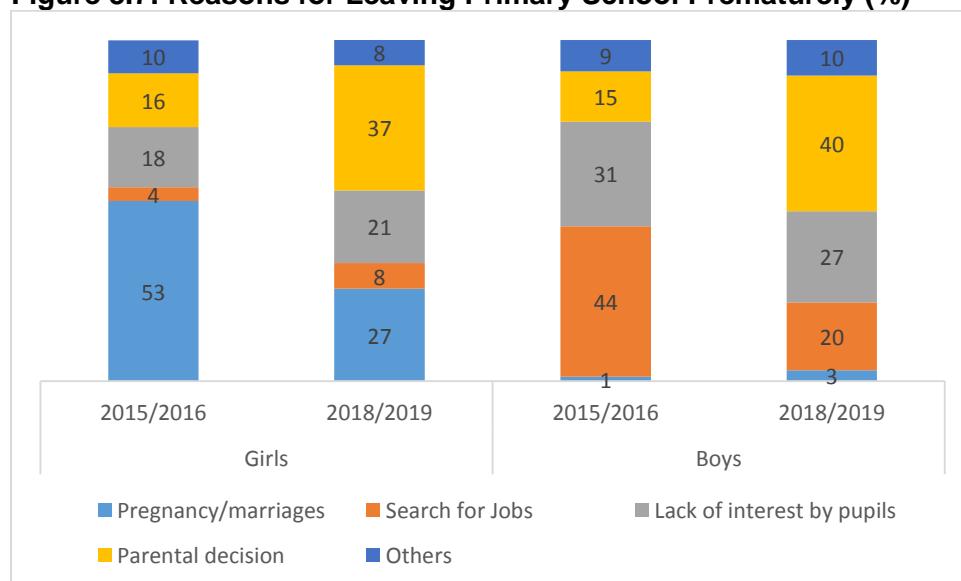
Figure 3.6: Primary School Teachers Absence in the Classroom (%)



3.7 Reasons for Pupils Leaving Primary School

The survey collected information on the incidence of pupils leaving school. Figure 3.7 presents the most common reasons for leaving school in school years 2015/16 and 2018/19 disaggregated by sex of the pupil. The main reason reported for prematurely leaving those schools that were visited was varied for the different waves and for the sexes. The main reason for the girls in 2015/16 was pregnancy/marriage with more than half (53%) of the girls reporting this reason. In 2018/19, the main reason for the girl's premature drop out was parental decision (37%) which was followed by pregnancy/marriages (27%) and lack of interest by the pupil (21%) in that order. Among the boys, search for job opportunities was the main reason (44%) in 2015/16 followed by lack of interest from the pupil (31%). In 2018/19, just like for the girls, parental decision (40%) was the most cited reason followed by the pupil's lack of interest in studies (27%).

Figure 3.7: Reasons for Leaving Primary School Prematurely (%)



3.8 Summary of Findings

The Findings show that of the 87 percent of pupils 6-12 years attending school in 2009/10, 65 percent were still attending school in 2018/19. Children in urban areas were more likely to attend and remain in school for a longer period compared to their rural counterparts. The eastern region reported the highest proportion of pupils 6-12 years as attending school in all the waves compared to other regions.

Thirty one percent of pupils dropped out of school between 2009 and 2019.

The literacy level for those 10 years and above reduced by 5 percentage points between 2015/16 and 2018/19. Literacy was higher in male pupils (82%) compared to the female one (68%).

The proportion of schools with adequate teachers houses increased by 25 percentage points between 2015/16 and 2018/19 and that for schools with adequate classrooms declined by 14 percentage points over the same period.

The proportion of pupils passing in Division 2 was the highest for all the panel waves followed by those in Division 3. On the other hand, the proportion of pupils that pass in division 1 dropped by 9 percentage points between 2009/10 and 2018/19.

Teacher absenteeism from class dropped from 11 percent in 2015/16 to 6 percent in 2018/19. The biggest drop in the indicator was noted in the Northern region from 22 percent to 6 percent over the two years.

Pregnancy/ marriage and parental decision were the two main reasons reported from girl's premature dropout from schools. Search for job opportunities and parental decision were the main reasons for the boys.

4 .CHAPTER FOUR

4 LABOUR MARKET DYNAMICS

4.1 Introduction

The goal of NDP II Plan is to attain middle income status by 2020. This will be realized through strengthening the country's competitiveness for sustainable wealth creation, employment and inclusive growth. In order to achieve these objectives, Government will pursue a number of development strategies including an employment creation strategy through fast tracking skills development and harnessing the demographic dividend.

The labour market dynamics is also monitored through other international frameworks including Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDG 8 theme is to "Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all." The UN has defined 12 Targets and 17 Indicators for SDG 8.

The labour market is a key determinant of individuals' participation in economic activities. Panel surveys are important in assessing individuals' labour market characteristics, behaviours and related outcomes among other aspects. During all the survey waves, detailed information was obtained from respondents to ascertain their labour force status, earnings, hours worked, the type of work undertaken and employer characteristics.

Household longitudinal data, known as panel data, provide a much more complete picture than cross-sectional data because they document the life-course each person takes. Panel data tell us about *dynamics* i.e. labour dynamics rather than statics. They tell us about persistence and recurrence, for example, of sector of employment, status in employment, etc.

The panel survey collects data from the same respondents for each wave hence allowing for identification of the extent of mobility of the Ugandan labour force i.e. whether people hold the same job, is persistently out of employment, or move in and out of employment over time.

This chapter presents some key labour market dimensions in the Ugandan context which include: examining transitions in the working status of the working age population (14-64 years), movement between main economic activities and sectors of working; and changes in the number of actual hours worked and earnings (for those in paid employment) among others.

Such an emphasis on the labour market reflects the pivotal role employment plays in determining economic and social wellbeing. Not only is it the key determinant of the majority of households' incomes, it is key to participation in society both economically and socially.

4.2 Mobility in working status

Understanding labour market dynamics involves analysis of movement between working status and different kinds of work for all persons 14-64 years. Table 4.1 presents movements in the working status for the survey years 2013/14 against 2015/16 and 2018/19. The analysis considers the initial activity status of individuals that were aged 14 - 64 in 2013/14 as the reference year and the changes that have occurred over time.

The working persons consist of persons of the working age (14-64 years) who worked for pay, profit or for any gain and those persons who had work but were temporarily absent from it during the reference past one week. The self-employed consist of the working persons who were either employers, own account workers or contributing family workers

The findings in Table 4.1 show that, among the core persons (persons appearing in all the three waves) aged 14-64 years in 2013/14, 39 percent were still not working in 2018/19, while 44 percent became self-employed and 18 percent joined paid employment about five years later. It should however, be noted that 80 percent of those in self-employment in 2013/14 were still self-employed, 10 percent were no longer working in 2018/19 and 10 percent joined paid employment during the same period. In addition, 65 percent of the persons in paid employment during in 2013/14 were still in paid employment in 2018/19, 29 percent became self-employed and six percent were no longer working. These findings underscore the fact that it is easier to become self-employed than to join paid employment, the same applies to retention of work.

Table 4.1: Transitions in Working Status for persons 14-64 years (%), 2013/14, 2015/16 and 2018/19

	Activity status 2018/19			
	Not working	Self-employed	Paid employee	Total
Activity status 2013/14				
Not working	38.5	43.9	17.6	100
Self-employed	10.1	79.9	10.0	100
Paid Employee	6.1	29.2	64.7	100
Total	13.4	66.4	20.3	100
Activity status 2015/16				
Not working	39.4	43.9	16.8	100
Self-employed	8.9	81.6	9.5	100
Paid Employee	7.5	29.4	63.1	100
Total	13.4	66.4	20.2	100

4.3 Sector of working

The kind of economic activity (industry) is divided into three main branch of economic activity i.e. agriculture (includes forestry and fishing), production¹ and services².

4.3.1 Changes in sector of working

In addition, panel surveys have demonstrated that the sector of employment is not static, instead, several working people change their sectors there are engaged in depending on several factors. Some remain in specific economic activities over an extended period of time while others move into and out overtime.

Table 4.2 presents the sectors engaged in by working persons during the survey periods 2013/14, 2015/16 and 2018/19 disaggregated by sex. Overall, 49 percent of the persons working persons during all the three survey waves were engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing as their main economic activity. The proportion was higher for females (60 percent) compared to male counterparts 37 percent). However, overall, only 27 percent of the working persons for all the four survey periods had never engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing as their main activity during the three surveys. The results further indicate that 88 percent and 57 percent have never been engaged in production or services sectors respectively as their main economic activity during all the three survey years.

¹ Includes mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity and water generation, and construction.

² Includes sale, maintenance, and repair, of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage and communications, financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities, administration and defence, education, health and social work, other community, social and personal service activities as well as private households with employed persons.

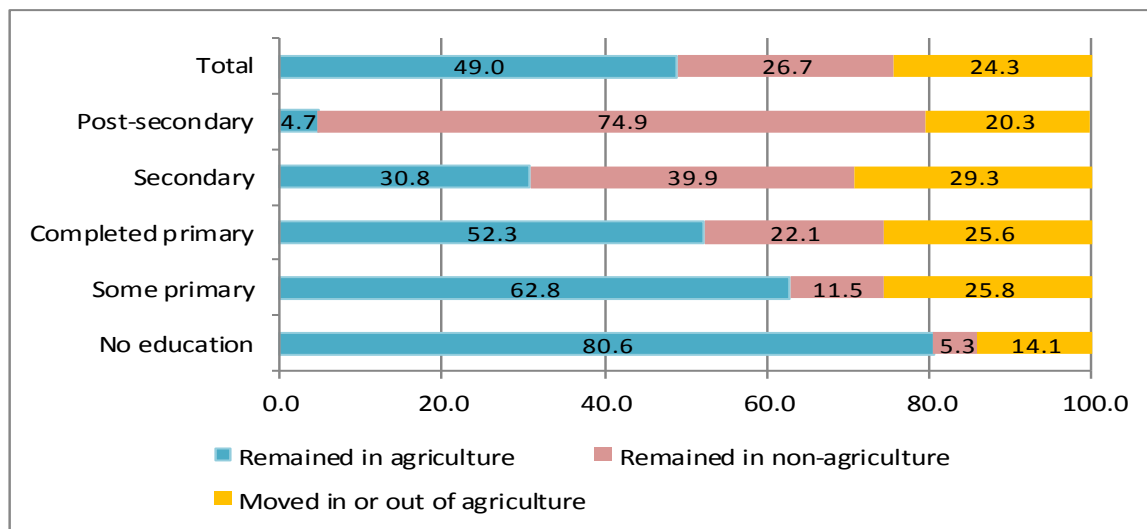
Table 4.2: Transitions in sector of working 2013/14, 2015/16 and 2018/19 (%)

Number of times	Agriculture, forestry and fishing			Production			Services		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
All the three waves	62.4	40.2	51.9	0.3	3.8	2.0	11.8	18.9	15.2
2013/14 and 2015/16 (twice)	6.0	7.8	6.8	0.4	1.6	0.9	2.8	4.1	3.4
2013/14 and 2018/19 (twice)	4.3	4.9	4.6	0.6	1.3	0.9	1.8	3.4	2.6
2015/16 and 2018/19 (twice)	5.3	5.4	5.3	0.5	2.0	1.2	1.9	3.7	2.8
Once	6.6	11.8	9.1	6.0	9.9	7.8	13.0	16.0	14.4
Never for all three waves	15.4	30.0	22.3	92.2	81.6	87.2	68.7	53.9	61.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

4.3.2 Changes in main sector of employment by education level

The level of education has been known to be a significant determinant of an individual's activity status and sector of employment among other factors. Figure 4.1 presents transitions in the sector of the main job by one's level of educational attainment. The findings reveal that more than three quarters (81%) of persons with no formal educational remained engaged in agriculture as their main economic activity compared to those with some education regardless of the level between the 2013/14 and 2018/19 surveys. The figure further shows that 75 percent of working persons with a level of education above secondary education (tertiary) remained in non-agriculture sector as the main economic activity during the same survey period. About 20percent and 29 percent of those with post-secondary secondary and completed secondary levels of education moved in or out of agriculture as the sector of their main job respectively during the two survey periods.

Figure 4.1: Transitions in sector of the main job from 2013/14 to 2018/19 by Education attainment (%)



4.4 Status at work

Status in employment describes the type of economic risk and authority which workers have in their jobs as reflected in their explicit or implicit contract of employment. Table 4.3 shows that the highest proportion of workers aged 14-64 were working on their household farms (own account workers) for all the four survey waves (62-69 percent) followed by those in paid employment (15-18 percent).

The employed workforce in vulnerable employment is the sum of own-account workers (includes both working on household farm and outside agriculture) and contributing family workers. Vulnerable employment is often characterized by inadequate earnings, low productivity and difficult conditions of work that undermine workers' fundamental rights. Almost 8 in every 10 (79%) of the working persons aged 14-64 were classified as "vulnerable" during 2018/19 survey.

4.4.1 Mobility in status at work

This section analyses the mobility of the work force across the status at work for persons who worked during all the three survey waves i.e. 2013/14, 2015/16 and 2018/19 who were aged 14-64 in 2013/14 wave. Table 4.3 reveals that persons who were own account workers (working on households' farm) were more likely to stay in their status at work (81 percent) compared to those in other types of status at work between the 2013/14 and 2018/19 waves.

The results further show that 70 percent of the working persons in paid employment during 2013/14 were still in paid employment during the 2018/19, 13 percent became own account workers (outside agriculture) and 17 percent joined their household farm. It should also be noted that of the working

persons age 14-64 during 2013/14, 56 percent were still own account workers (outside agriculture), 26 percent joined their household farm and only 14 percent joined paid employment. These findings further underscore the fact that it is easier to become self-employed than to join paid employment.

Table 4.3: Transitions in status at work 2013/14, 2015/16 and 2018/19 (%)

	Status at work 2018/19				Total
	Working for pay	Own account worker (outside agriculture)	Own account worker (household farm)	Others	
Status at work 2013/14					
Working for pay	70.0	12.5	17.3	0.2	100
Own account worker (outside agriculture)	14.1	55.7	25.7	4.5	100
Own account worker (household farm)	8.7	9.2	80.8	1.2	100
Others	30.7	39.9	16.9	12.6	100
Total	22.8	19.2	56.2	1.9	100
Status at work 2015/16					
Working for pay	69.9	12.4	15.7	2.0	100
Own account worker (outside agriculture)	10.8	60.2	24.3	4.7	100
Own account worker (household farm)	9.2	8.3	82.0	0.5	100
Others	20.4	24.4	27.7	27.6	
Total	22.7	19.1	56.2	1.9	100

4.4.2 Prevalence in status at work

Table 4.4 presents the prevalence in status at work by working persons during the survey periods 2013/14, 2015/16 and 2018/19 disaggregated by sex and residence. Overall, only 12 percent of the working persons during all the three waves were in paid employment as their main economic activity. The proportion was higher for males (18%) and urban residents (23%) compared to female counterparts (7%) and rural residents (8%) respectively. However, overall, 69 percent of the working persons for all the three waves had never been in paid employment as their main activity. The results further indicate that 70 percent and 29 percent have never been own account workers outside agriculture or household farm respectively as their main economic activity during all the three survey years.

Table 4.4: Mobility in status at work of working 2013/14, 2015/16 and 2018/19 (%)

	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total
Paid employment					
All the three waves	17.9	6.8	23.4	8.0	12.1
2013/14 and 2015/16 (twice)	4.9	2.2	5.2	2.9	3.5
2013/14 and 2018/19 (twice)	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6
2015/16 and 2018/19 (twice)	3.7	1.1	4.3	1.6	2.3
Once	15.8	8.6	11.2	12.3	12.0
Never for all three waves	55.9	80.2	54.4	73.7	68.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Own account (outside agriculture)					
All the three waves	10.0	6.4	21.6	3.2	8.1
2013/14 and 2015/16 (twice)	5.0	2.7	7.5	2.5	3.8
2013/14 and 2018/19 (twice)	2.4	1.0	2.4	1.4	1.7
2015/16 and 2018/19 (twice)	2.1	3.3	5.3	1.8	2.7
Once	15.5	12.6	12.9	14.4	14.0
Never for all three waves	64.9	74.1	50.3	76.8	69.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Own account (household farm)					
All the three waves	28.7	52.9	14.9	51.0	41.3
2013/14 and 2015/16 (twice)	10.3	9.8	4.6	12.0	10.0
2013/14 and 2018/19 (twice)	4.3	3.9	2.3	4.8	4.1
2015/16 and 2018/19 (twice)	3.8	5.2	3.0	5.1	4.5
Once	13.0	9.7	13.4	10.5	11.3
Never for all three waves	39.8	18.6	61.9	16.6	28.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100

4.5 Entering and leaving the work force

People entering the work force refers to individuals who were not engaged in any economic activity (not working) during the previous survey year but later joined the work force during the later years.

4.5.1 Entering and leaving the work force

Table 4.5 indicates the distribution of the persons of 14-64 years during 2013/14 entering and leaving the work force for those who were not attending school by the time of the survey. The results reveal that overall; about six percent and eight percent of the persons 14-64 years during 2015/16 joined and left the work force respectively between 2013/14 and 2015/16. The results further reveal that the proportion that joined the work force between 2015//16 and 2018/19 (11 percent) was slightly higher than that left (8 percent), with differences by sex and residence.

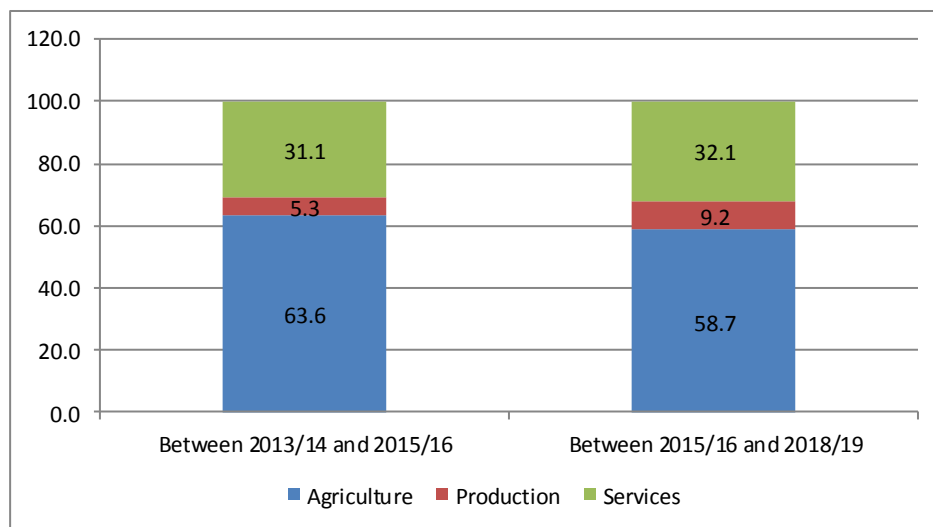
Table 4.5: Entering and leaving the work force by sex and residence (%)

	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Total
Between 2013/14 and 2015/16					
Joined	4.8	6.1	6.9	5.1	5.5
Left	6.8	9.3	7.1	8.6	8.2
Worked both	78.7	79.2	74.9	80.3	79.0
Did not work during both waves	9.7	5.4	11.1	6.1	7.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Between 2015/16 and 2018/19					
Joined	11.7	9.9	13.1	9.8	10.8
Left	5.2	8.6	7.8	6.7	7.0
Worked both	78.7	75.8	70.7	79.9	77.2
Did not work during both waves	4.4	5.7	8.5	3.6	5.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100

4.5.2 Entering the work force by sector

Figure 4.2 indicates the distribution of the persons of 14-64 years entering the work force for those who were not attending school by the time of the survey. The results reveal that overall, about 64 percent and 59 percent of the persons joining the work force between 2013/14 and 2015/16 and 2015/16 and 2018/19 were in agriculture sector respectively followed by about 31 percent and 32 percent respectively.

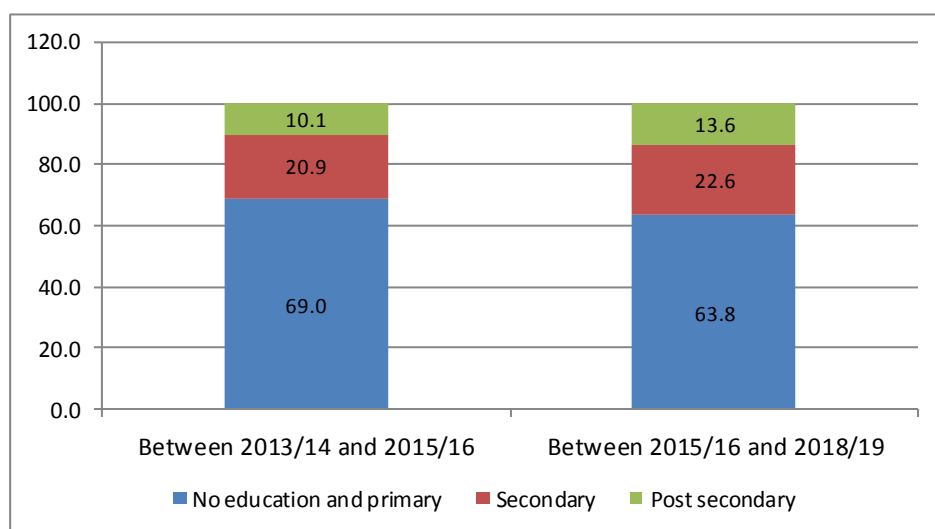
Figure 4.2: Entry into the work force by sector (%)



4.5.3 Entering the work force by education level attained

The results in Figure 4.3 indicate that more than two thirds (69 percent) of those who joined the work force (and were out of school) between 2013/14 and 2015/16 had either no formal or primary level education and another percent had primary level education. The proportion was 64 percent and 23 percent respectively for those who joined the workforce between 2015/16 and 2018/19 surveys.. This indicates that majority of the individuals entering the work force have no skills considering that the primary and secondary schools do not offer vocational working skill training.

Figure 4.3: Distribution of persons aged 14-64 entering the working force by education (%)



4.6 Form of employment

SDG 8, target 3 advocates for promotion of development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.

The Framework on the Measurement of Decent Work covers four strategic pillars of the Decent Work Agenda, that is, (i) International labour standards and fundamental principles and rights at work (ii) Employment creation (iii) Social protection and (iv) Social dialogue and tripartism.

Informal employment is a job-based concept and encompasses those jobs that generally lack basic social or legal protections or employment benefits and may be found in the formal sector, informal sector or households. Nearly all categories of informal sector employment are also classified as informal employment. The informal employment rate (IER) is considered an important indicator regarding the quality of employment in an economy.

The results in table 4.6 reveal that 84 percent of the workers (outside agriculture) were in informal employment during the 2018/19 survey and the proportion has remained very high during all the previous survey years. The results show that 37 percent of working persons in paid employment during all the three surveys have social security in terms of NSSF or pension, and 41 percent had paid leave.

The results concerning the type of contracts held by persons in paid employment show that 54 percent of the persons in paid employment had written contracts during the 2018/19 survey

Table 4.6: Proportion of working persons (14-64) outside agriculture in informal employment, and those in paid employment by selected decent work indicators

	UNPS 2013/14	UNPS 2015/16	UNPS 2018/19
Informal employment (outside agriculture)	84.5	87.1	83.6
Paid employment			
NSSF or pension	28.0	22.6	37.0
Paid leave	28.1	27.3	41.4
Written agreement	43.9	47.6	54.0

4.7 Hours of work in a week

Adequate working time arrangements constitute an essential part of Decent Work. According to the International Labour Organisation guidelines, the average actual hours worked per week by working persons were grouped into three categories representing less than normal (less than 40 hours a week) the normal average (40-48 hours a week), and excessive hours (over 48 hours a week). Even the average normal working time in Uganda, a person works for about 8 hours a day for five days, giving an average of 40 hours a week.

Working for excessive working time and less than normal working time (resulting in time-related underemployment) can reveal deficits in the quality of employment as regards the dimension of working time. Excessive working time interferes with the balance between work and family life and personal life, increases injury hazard risks, may signal an inadequate hourly pay and, in the long term, represents a threat to workers' physical and mental capacity to work. Working excessive hours on a regular basis can also reduce marginal productivity.

4.7.1 Transition in hours worked in a week

The findings in Table 4.8 show that, among the core persons (persons working in all the three surveys) 14-64 years in 2013/14 who worked for less than normal hours a week (1-39 hours), 40 percent still worked for less than normal hours during all the three surveys and another 27 percent at least twice. The proportion was higher for females (47 percent) and rural residents (47 percent) compared to their male counterparts (32 percent) and urban residents (12 percent) respectively. On the other hand, overall, 71 percent and 59 percent had never worked for normal and excessive hours during all the three surveys respectively.

Table 4.7: Changes in hours worked per week for working persons working by wave (%)

Hour classes	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total
1-39 hours					
All the three waves	32.2	47.1	11.6	46.9	39.9
Twice	28.0	26.9	22.9	28.6	27.4
Once	19.1	17.4	26.6	16.1	18.2
Never for all three waves	20.8	8.6	38.8	8.5	14.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100
40-48 hours					
All the three waves	0.9	0.5	1.5	0.5	0.7
Twice	7.2	4.2	8.7	4.7	5.6
Once	25.9	20.3	29.7	21.0	22.9
Never for all three waves	66.0	75.0	60.1	73.8	70.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100
49 and above hours					
All the three waves	12.5	3.6	17.6	3.8	7.9
Twice	14.9	7.5	17.8	8.3	11.1
Once	24.9	19.4	26.7	20.1	22.0
Never for all three waves	47.8	69.5	37.9	67.8	59.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100

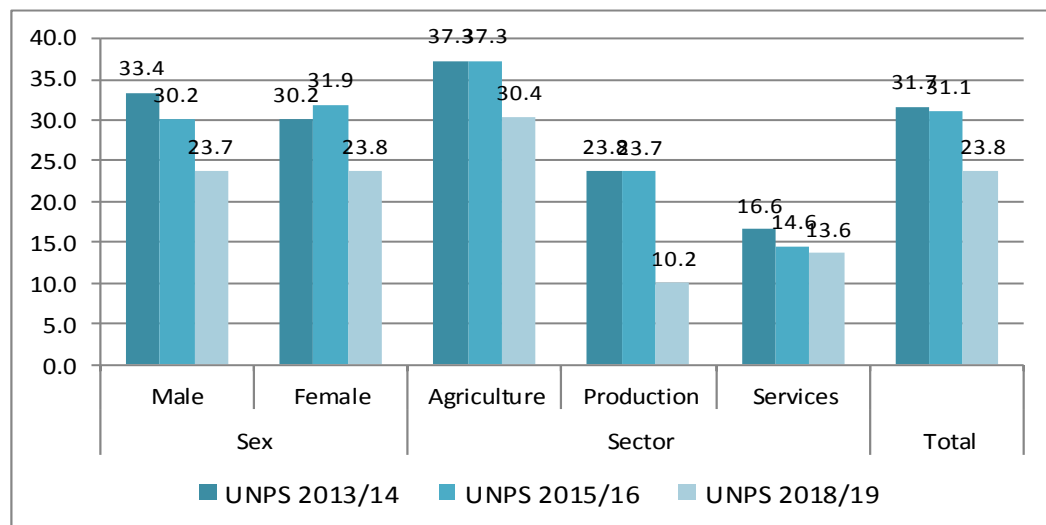
4.7.2 Time related underemployment

Time-related underemployment rate (TRU) is a measure of labour underutilization that provides information regarding the share of employed persons who are willing and available to increase their working time (for production within the SNA production boundary) and worked fewer hours than a specified time threshold during the reference period (40 hours). It signals inadequate employment.

Figure 4.4 shows the time related underemployment rates by sex and residence for persons who were working during the survey periods 2013/14, 2015/16 and 2018/19. The findings indicate that overall 24 percent of the working persons for all the three survey were in time related underemployment during 2018/19 survey. The time related underemployment rate is on a reducing trend for the survey population. The males had higher time-related underemployment rate compared to females during all the three

surveys. The time-related underemployment rate was higher for persons in agriculture sector and lowest for those in services for all the three surveys.

Figure 4.4: Time related underemployment by sex, sector and wave (%)



4.7.3 Transition in time related underemployment

Table 4.9 presents the mobility in time related underemployment by working persons during the survey periods 2013/14, 2015/16 and 2018/19 disaggregated by sex and sector. Overall, 56 percent of the persons working persons during all the three survey waves were in time related underemployment at least once. The proportion was higher for females (58 percent) and those in agriculture sector (68 percent) compared to males counterparts (54 percent) and those in services sector (36 percent) respectively.

Table 4.9: Transition in time related underemployment by sex and sector

	Male	Female	Agriculture	Production	Services	Total
All the three waves	4.7	5.2	7.2	1.3	1.3	4.9
Twice	18.1	17.8	22.9	13.9	9.0	18.0
Once	31.3	35.2	37.4	31.3	25.7	33.3
Never	45.9	41.8	32.5	53.5	63.9	43.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

4.8 Median monthly earnings for persons in paid employment

SDG 8, target 5 advocates for by 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value. In order to be consistent with the concept of decent work, work has to be productive and provide workers with adequate earnings.

Earnings represent a key dimension of labour market outcomes. A worker's earnings per month measures the rate at which his or her labour is rewarded in the labour market, and thus provides a measure of the value of that worker's labour. Earnings are also an important contributor to an individual's economic wellbeing, being the main income source for most working people. The Panel Survey data allows not only examine workers' earnings data point in time, and track movements in overall earnings levels, but also to track individuals' earnings progression over time.

According to International Labour Organization (ILO) decent work indicators, (social dialogue dimension), periodic generation of earnings data is useful in collective bargaining, wage fixing, economic and employment policy formulation and monitoring wage trends. It can also be used for investment decisions and career guidance.

Information on income accruing to individuals in paid employment, the different modes of payment i.e. set piece, on the basis of sales, a combination of set piece and basis of sales, in kind or any other means; and the earnings that individuals realized was collected regardless of the jobs they were engaged in. For purposes of the analysis, the different modes of payment are converted into monthly payments. The analysis of income levels is made using the median income. This is because there are very wide variations in the earnings. The mean earnings are greatly affected by outliers.

The results in Table 4.10 show median monthly earnings of the persons in paid employment for 2013/14, 2015/16 and 2018/19 surveys aged 14 to 64 during 2013/14 by some selected background characteristics. The paid employment workers earned median monthly earnings of 465,000 Uganda Shillings during the 2018/19 wave. This was an increase of about 55 percent in nominal terms during 2018/19 survey compared to the median monthly earnings of 2015/16 survey. The males earned a median monthly earning (UGX 470,000) slightly less than that of their female counterparts (UGX 425,000). The findings also indicated that persons who were employed in service sector as their main job earned three times those who were in paid employment in agriculture depicting the disadvantage the Uganda paid employees in agriculture sector.

The results also show that investing in education brings a clear pay-off in terms of higher earnings potential. The median monthly earnings increased with the level of education with the highest impact felt at post-secondary level. Persons with post-secondary education earned median monthly earnings (UGX 600,000) more than three times the median monthly earnings wage of paid employees with primary education (UGX 280,000).

Table 4.10: Median earnings for persons in paid employment during 2013/14 and 2018/19 (main job, UGX.)

Background characteristics	UNPS 2013/14	UNPS 2015/16	UNPS 2018/19	Percentage change	
				Between UNPS 2013/14 and UNPS 2015/16	Between UNPS 2015/16 and UNPS 2018/19
Sex					
Male	250,000	315,000	470,000	26.0	49.2
Female	200,000	280,000	425,000	40.0	51.8
Sector (main job)					
Agriculture	126,700	120,000	160,000	-5.3	33.3
Production	200,000	272,000	362,000	36.0	33.1
Services	320,000	362,000	480,000	13.1	32.6
Education level					
No education or primary	126,700	126,700	150,000	0.0	18.4
Secondary	235,300	245,000	280,000	4.1	14.3
Post-secondary	360,000	480,000	600,000	33.3	25.0
Place of work (main job)					
Public	360,000	480,000	560,000	33.3	16.7
Private	200,000	240,000	280,000	20.0	16.7
Total	200,000	300,000	465,058	50.0	55.0

Note: CPI (All items index 2009/10=100), 2013/14=141.65, 2015/16=155.28, 2018/19=169.69, 2018/19=175.02

4.8.1 Working persons in low pay

The employees with low pay rate (ELPR) aims to capture the percentage of employees that are working for low wages. It is defined as the percentage of employees whose monthly earnings equal less than two-thirds of the median hourly earnings of all employees.

The results in Table 4.11 indicate that overall, 57 percent of the persons in paid during 2013/14, 2015/16 and 2018/19 surveys aged 14 to 64 during 2013/14 were inadequately paid during the 2018/19 survey. The proportion was on the increase in comparison with the previous surveys. Urban-rural differentials were observed with the wage earners in rural areas having a higher. Sex variations were also evident with income related inadequate employment rate for females being at 52 percent compared to 72 percent for males. The findings also reveal that the Agriculture sector (78%), person's with no education (77%) and those in private places of work (63%) were associated with high income related inadequate employment rates.

Table 4.11: Proportion of persons in paid employment during 2013/14 and 2018/19 (main job) in low pay.

Background characteristics	UNPS 2013/14 (below 133,000)	UNPS 2015/16 (below 200,000)	UNPS 2018/19 (below 310,000)
Sex			
Male	29.8	34.0	52.3
Female	26.0	39.3	71.6
Sector (main job)			
Agriculture	69.9	67.9	77.6
Production	21.7	46.2	61.4
Services	18.3	27.7	51.1
Education level			
No education or primary	54.1	66.4	76.8
Secondary	27.0	39.8	61.2
Post-secondary	6.8	12.9	37.9
Place of work (main job)			
Public	1.8	7.7	43.3
Private	36.9	48.1	63.2
Total	28.7	35.3	57.0

4.8.2 Persons in paid employment during 2013/14, 2015/16 and 2018/19 below the 2013/14 median earnings (UGX. 200,000)

Figure 4.5 shows that in relation to core population in paid employment for 2013/14, 2015/16 and 2018/19 waves, overall, 22 percent of the persons in paid employment during the 2013/14, 2015/16 and 2018/19 waves earned less than UGX. 200,000 (median income for 2013/14) during the 2018/19 survey, five years later. However, this was a reduction from 31 percent observed during the 2015/16 survey. The proportion was similar by gender differentials. The proportion of persons in paid employment in agriculture sector (46 percent) who earned a monthly income of less than UGX. 200,000 was more than twice that of persons in paid employment in service sector (17 percent) during 2018/19, which could imply that persons in paid employment in agriculture sector were mainly engaged in low paying jobs than those in the service sector.

Figure 4.5: Proportion of working persons during 2013/14, 2015/16 and 2018/19 below the 2013/14 median (UGX. 200,000) by sex, residence and sector (%)

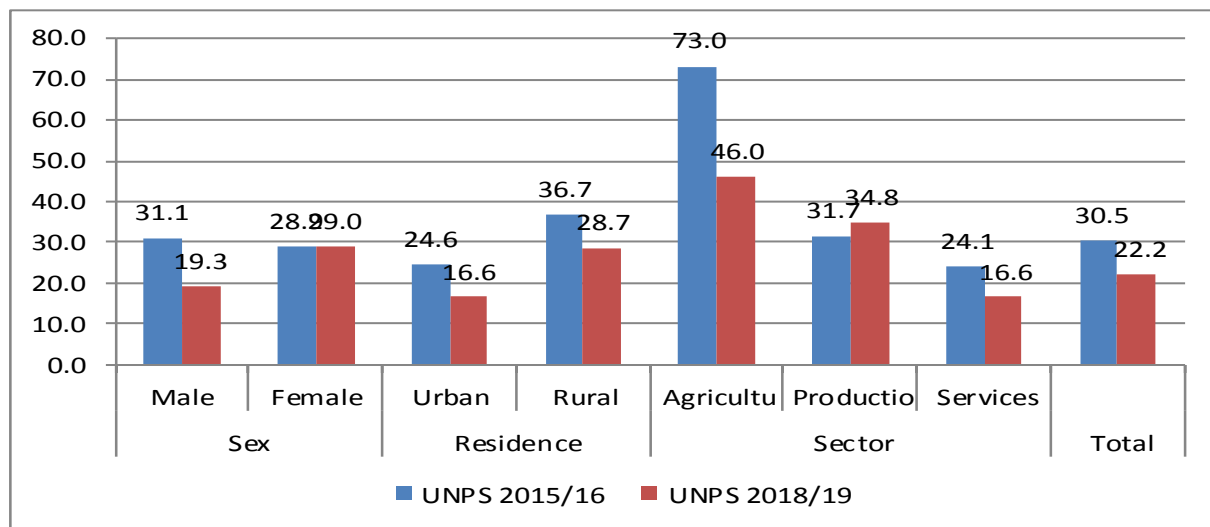
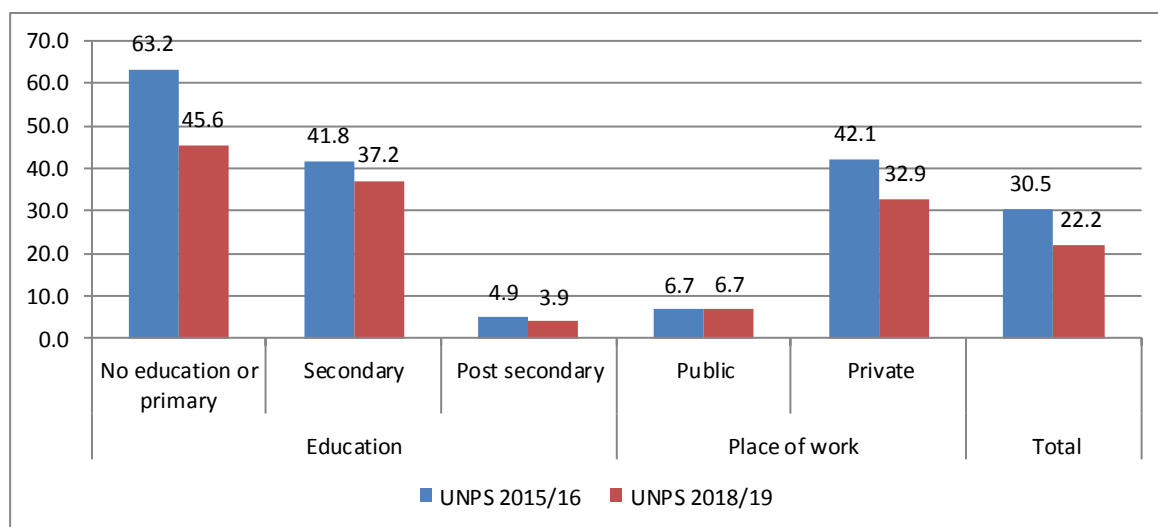


Figure 4.6 shows that in relation to core population in paid employment for 2013/14, 2015/16 and 2018/19 waves, the proportion of persons in paid employment without any formal education or those with primary level (46 percent) who earned a monthly income of less than UGX. 200,000 was more than 10 times that of persons in paid employment in service sector (17 percent) during 2018/19, which could imply that persons with above secondary education. The results further indicate that one third of the persons in private employment earned a monthly income of less than UGX. 200,000, more than four times (7 percent) of those in private employment.

Figure 4.6: Proportion of persons in paid employment during 2013/14, 2015/16 and 2018/19 below the 2013/14 median (UGX. 200,000) by education and place of work (%)



4.9 Summary of findings

Among persons aged 14-64 years in 2013/14, 39 percent of those who were not working were still “not working” in 2018/19 while 44 percent had become self-employed, and only 18 percent had joined paid employment about five years later. Ten percent of those who had been self-employed were no longer working in 2018/19, 79 percent were still in self-employment and only 10 percent joined paid employment. Of the persons in paid employment, 63 percent remained in paid employment, 29 percent became self-employed and six percent moved out of the working force during the same period. On the other hand, those in self-employment (80%) were more stable at their work than those in paid employment (64%). These findings underscore the fact that it is easier to become self-employed than to join paid employment.

Overall, 49 percent of the persons working persons during all the three survey waves were engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing as their main economic activity. However, overall, only 27 percent of the working persons for all the four survey periods had never engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing as their main activity during the three surveys, while the proportion was 86 percent and 57 percent for production and service sectors respectively. In addition, 81 percent of persons with no formal education remained engaged in agriculture only compared to those with some education regardless of the level. Moreover, 75 percent of working persons with above secondary education remained in non-agriculture sector for the three survey periods.

The results reveal that overall; 59 percent of the persons who joined the work force between 2015/16 and 2018/19 were engaged in agriculture followed by about 32 percent in services. The trend is almost similar for those who joined the work force during the earlier survey. Almost three thirds (64 percent) of those who joined the work force between 2015/16 and 2018/19 had either no formal education or primary education.

About 84 percent of the workers (outside agriculture) were in informal employment and the proportion has remained very high during all the survey years. For persons in paid employment, about 37 percent have social security in terms of NSSF or pension, 41 percent entitled to paid leave and 54 percent had written contracts during the 2018/19 survey, and the proportion has been increasing in comparison with the previous surveys.

The median monthly earnings of 465,000 Uganda Shillings during the 2018/19 wave. This was an increase of about 55 percent in nominal terms during 2018/19 survey compared to the median monthly earnings of 2015/16 survey. Overall 54 percent of paid employees were inadequately paid during 2018/19 survey, but the proportion has increased in comparison with previous surveys.

In relation to core population in paid employment for 2013/14, 2015/16 and 2018/19 waves, overall, 22 percent earned less than UGX. 200,000 (median income for 2013/14) during the 2018/19 survey, five years later. However, this was a reduction from 31 percent observed during the 2015/16 survey.

5 CHAPTER FIVE

5 HEALTH

5.1 Introduction

The Health sector of Uganda through the Ministry of Health (MoH) aims at the delivery of curative, preventive, promotive, palliative and rehabilitative services to the people of Uganda in accordance with the Health Sector Strategic Plan (HSSPII). The Ugandan HealthCare Delivery System is composed of seven levels. Health Centres, categorized into levels I to IV³, Their roles also differ, from Health Centre I that focuses on prevention and health education to Health Centre IV, which covers prevention, cure, rehabilitation, and emergency surgeries. The next level is the District Health Services (DHS) followed by the Regional Referral Hospitals (RRH), providing select specialty care and outreach services, in addition to the functions provided by the institutions previously mentioned. National Referral Hospitals (NRH) provide comprehensive specialty care, research and training, in addition to other roles (Markle, 2007).

During the 2018/19 UNPS, information essential for monitoring the progress of some health service delivery indicators at the Health Facility level was collected. This chapter presents analysis in different areas such as; clients' satisfaction with Health Facilities, availability of equipment and services, Stock-Out of the six-tracer drugs, absenteeism of health workers, reasons for health worker absenteeism and factors limiting provision of health services.

5.2 Health Service Delivery in Uganda

According to the HSSPIII (2010/11-2015/16), the provision of health services in Uganda has been decentralized with districts and Health Sub-Districts (HSDs) playing a key role in the delivery and management of health services. The health services are structured into National Referral (NRHs) and Regional Referral Hospitals (RRHs), General Hospitals, Health Centre IV, III and IIs. The Health Centre I have no physical structure but a team of people (Village Health Teams (VHT)) who work as a link between Health Facilities and the community.

The delivery of health services in Uganda is done by both the public and private sectors with GoU being the owner of most facilities. Uganda's health care system⁴ works on a referral basis; if a level II Health

³They cover geographic areas ranging from villages to counties with varying levels of population coverage (1,000 for level I to 100,000 for level IV). DHS typically covers a population of 500,000, RRH 2,000,000 and NRH which cover 27,000,000 people or more.

⁴According to the Uganda' Health policy, every parish is supposed to have a Health Center II (HC II) led by an enrolled nurse, working with a midwife, two nursing assistants and a health assistant and should be in position to treat common diseases like malaria. It could also run an out-patient clinic, treating common diseases and offering antenatal care. A HC III facility should be found in every sub-county and should have about 18 staff, led by a senior clinical officer. It could also run a general out-patient clinic, a maternity ward and should also have a functioning

Centre (HC) cannot handle a case; it refers it to a unit the next level up and so on. According to the Second National Health Policy (NHP II), the number of Health Facilities in the public sector and the Private-Not-For-Profit (PNFP) grew from 1,979 in 2004 to 2,301 in 2010.

In terms of the distribution of the health facilities covered during the survey, regardless of the level, government health facilities remain the most commonly used compared to others (i.e. Private, Religious/ Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and other Health Facilities). Furthermore, the majority of health facilities are Health Centres at level III.

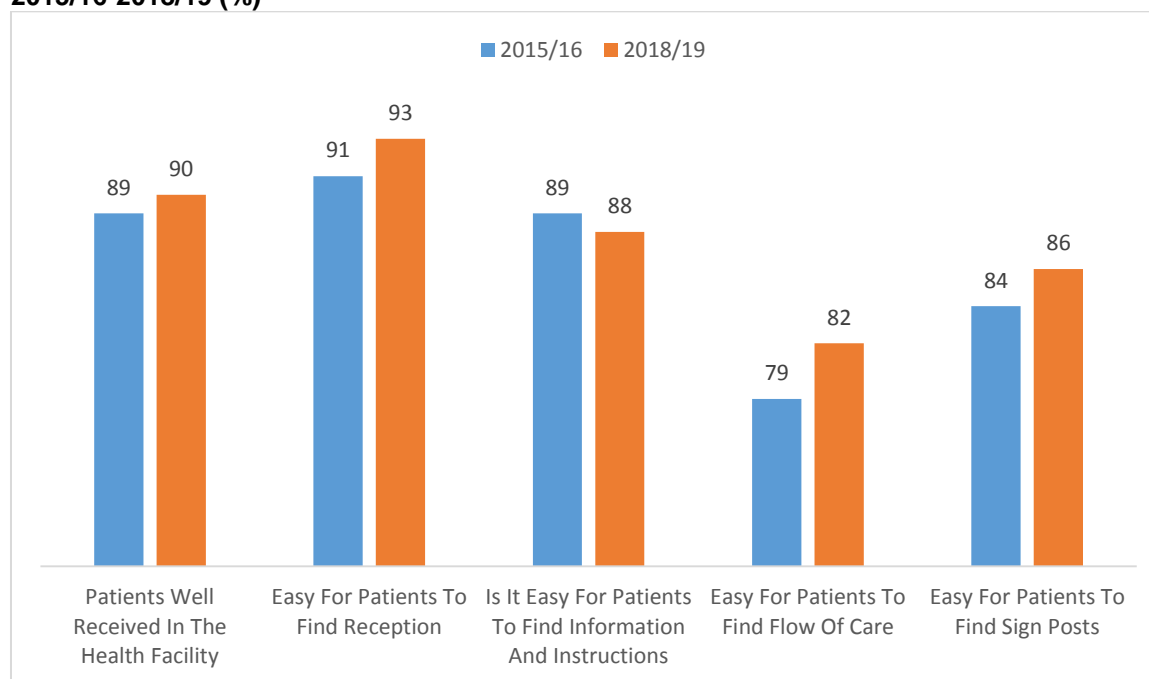
5.3 Client Satisfaction with Health Facilities

The NHP II puts the client and community at the forefront and adopts a client-Centred approach with consideration of both the supply and demand side of healthcare. Client satisfaction is the level of satisfaction that clients experience having used a service. It therefore reflects the gap between the expected service and the experience of the service, from the client's point of view. Client satisfaction is considered as one of the desired outcomes of health care and it is directly related with utilization of health services.

During the 2018/19 UNPS, client satisfaction was measured on the basis of respondents' perceptions of how well patients are received, how easy it is for patients to find the reception, how easy it is for patients to find information and instructions, how easy it is for patients to find flow of care and how easy it is to find signposts at the most commonly used health facility in their locality. Figure 5.1 present the distribution in clients' satisfaction with services offered by the most commonly used health facility for the survey years 2018/19 and 2015/16 respectively. Overall, the results show that just like in 2015/16, every nine in ten communities were satisfied with the way patients were received in the public facilities. In addition, every eight in ten communities reported that patients find it easy to find the reception, information and instructions, the flow of care, and sign posts.

laboratory. A HC of level IV serves a county or a parliamentary constituency. It should have the kind of services offered at HC III, in addition to wards for men, women, and children hence should be able to admit patients. It should have a senior medical officer and another doctor as well as a theatre for carrying out emergency operations. Each district is ideally supposed to have a hospital, which should have all the services offered at HC IV, plus specialized clinics – such as those for mental health and dentistry as well as consultant physicians.

Figure 5.1: Clients' Satisfaction with Services Offered by the Most Commonly Used Health Facility 2015/16-2018/19 (%)



5.3.1 Patient Handling at the Health Facility

How clients at health facilities are handled is a major cause for debate in various communities. Scepticism at the way in which a client will be handled whenever they visit the facility is a thought that crosses the minds of those in need of health care. The survey gathered information on the perception of people with regard to how they are handled in the different Health Facilities.

Table 5.1 presents results on communities' perceptions on how patients at the different health facilities are handled. Overall, 75 percent of the communities in 2018/19 felt that patients are handled with respect compared to forty nine percent in 2015/16. Seventy-seven percent of communities reported satisfaction with the privacy and confidentiality with which patients are handled at health facilities compared to 47 percent in 2015/16. As in 2015/16, negligence was only reported in government health facilities and the percentage of communities that reported it rising from twelve percent in 2015/16 to 16 percent in 2018/19.

Table 5.1: Clients' Satisfaction with Services Offered at the Health Facility (%)

Services	2015/16			2018/19		
	Public	Private	National	Public	Private	National
Privacy And Confidentiality	52.0	70.6	47.1	75.7	85.2	76.6
With Respect	54.0	70.6	48.8	72.9	96.3	75.2
Easing Of Fear And Anxiety	39.4	64.7	36.5	59.4	77.8	61.2
Clients' Expectations Are Met By Provider	18.7	23.5	16.8	19.5	48.2	22.3
Disrespectful	7.1	0.0	5.7	12.8	0.0	11.5
Negligence	11.6	0.0	9.4	15.9	0.0	14.4
Other Treatment By Health Staff	3.5	5.9	3.3	0.4	0.0	0.4

5.3.2 Major Concerns with Clients Accessing Services at the Health Facility

Issues related to access of services at health facilities have been widely documented from several studies. During the survey, respondents at the community level were also asked to indicate the major concerns they have with regard to accessing services at the most commonly used health facility. Table 5.2 shows that, six in every ten communities (60%) in 2018/19 reported long waiting time as a major concern in accessing services at health facilities compared to four in every ten communities (42%) in 2015/16. Regarding unavailability of medicines/supplies, 68 percent of communities reported it as a major concern in 2018/19 compared to 29 percent of communities that reported it in 2015/16. The percentage of communities reporting affordability as a major concern was much higher in 2018/19 in private facilities (85%) compared to 53 percent of communities in 2015/16.

Table 5.2: Major Concerns with Clients Accessing Services at Health Facility (%)

Major Concerns	2015/16			2018/19		
	Public	Private	National	Public	Private	National
Medicines/Supplies Not Available	35.7	5.9	29.4	72.4	22.2	67.5
Long Waiting Time	49.5	29.4	42.2	62	37.0	59.6
Limited Range Of Services	27.3	35.3	24.6	55.6	48.2	54.9
Long Distance	36.4	11.8	30.3	48.4	29.6	46.6
Open Hours Not Convenient	22.7	0	18.4	34	7.4	31.4
No Means Of Transport Available	26.3	29.4	23.4	38	22.2	36.5
Expensive/Not Affordable	3.5	52.9	6.6	4.8	85.2	12.6
Culture Related Issues	1	11.8	1.6			
Other concerns	3.5	0	2.9	7.2	3.7	6.9

5.4 Availability of Equipment and Services at Health Facilities

The Second National Health Policy (NHP II) defines health infrastructure to include buildings, plant equipment (medical devices, other equipment for health facilities and Information Technology (IT) equipment), transport and health care waste management. Currently, there exists inequity in the

distribution of Health Facilities in Uganda as well as shortage of basic equipment. Additionally, rehabilitation of buildings and maintenance of medical equipment is not regularly done; medical waste disposal and shortage of basic medical equipment, accommodation of staff, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), and transportation remain a major challenge. However, Government is committed to providing the necessary resources to ensure provision and maintenance of adequate infrastructure with priority being given to consolidation of existing facilities.

The availability of general medical equipment and services such as electricity, Blood Pressure (BP) machine, sterilization equipment among others is critical for the running of any health facility. During the survey, information was collected on the availability of equipment and services at the different health centres. Overall, 82 percent of health facilities visited had a BP machine, 78 percent had a delivery bed, 56 percent had sterilization equipment and 74 percent had at least a Solar Panel respectively. The analysis also showed that almost half (49%) of health facilities had electricity. Compared to 2015/16, the percentage of health facilities with solar panels increased from 65 percent in 2015/16 to 74 percent in 2018/19.

Table 5.3: Availability of Equipment and Services at the Health Facility (%)

	2015/16			2018/19		
	Government	Other	National	Government	Other	National
BP Machine	85.0	88.2	85.3	81.8	86.7	81.7
Delivery bed	81.4	70.6	80.3	77.8	80.0	78.1
Sterilization equipment	57.5	61.8	57.9	55.6	73.3	56.2
Solar panel	65.7	55.9	64.7	73.6	80.0	73.9
Electricity	31.4	47.1	32.9	47.7	60.0	49.1
Official telephone	27.5	23.5	27.1	24.9	26.7	24.8
Generator	17.0	17.6	17.1	13.2	0.0	11.9

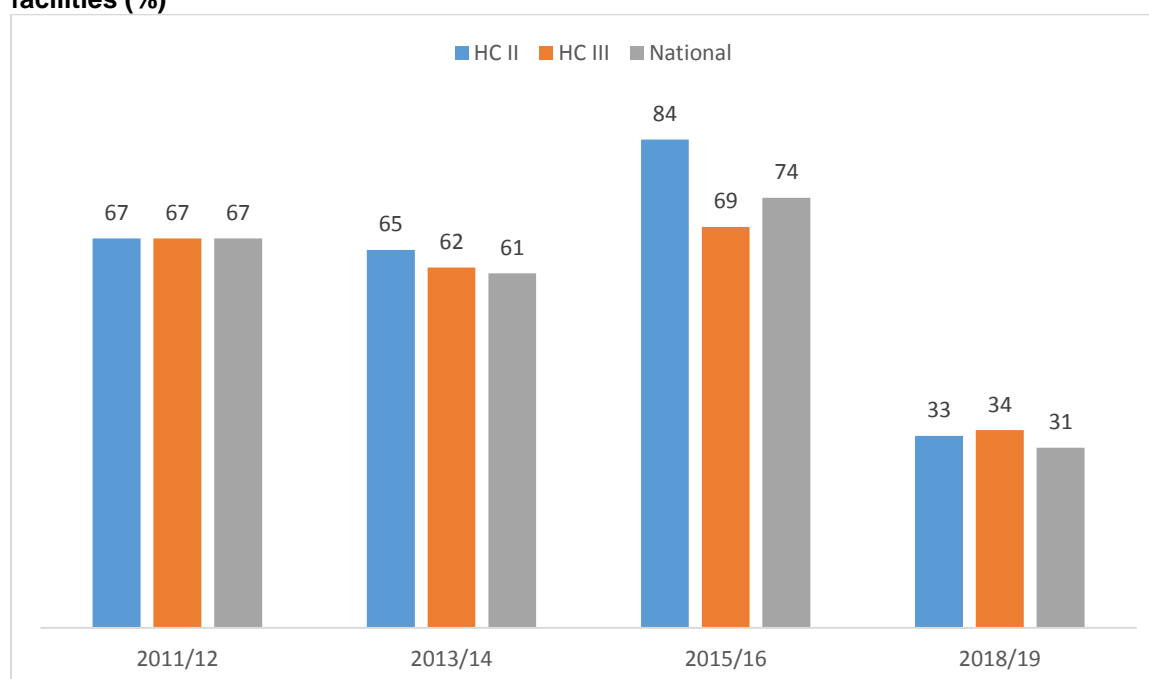
5.5 Stock-Out of the Six-Tracer Drugs

The shortage of medicines and health supplies in health facilities constitutes a major problem in service delivery. Poor quantification, late orders, inadequate financing and lack of trained pharmacists/dispensers contributed to this shortage. The NHP targets to ensure that essential, efficacious, safe, good quality and affordable medicines and health supplies are available and used rationally at all times in Uganda (MoH, 2010)

The Uganda National Minimum Health Care Package (UNMHCP) obliges the government to make essential drugs available to the population including drugs for Tuberculosis, Malaria and other infectious diseases. The Six-Tracer Drugs set by the Ministry of Health (MoH) include Artemether Combination Therapy (ACT), Anti Retro-Virals (ARVs)-(3TC+AZT+NVP), Depo-Provera, Oral rehydration Salt (ORS), Measles vaccines, and Cotrimoxazole. These essential medicines are useful in treating common diseases like Malaria, Pneumonia, Diarrhoea, HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, Diabetes and Hypertension.

The 2018/19 UNPS collected information on common Stock-Outs of drugs and supplies at the most commonly used Health facilities in the last two months preceding the survey. For purposes of this analysis, a Health Facility was considered to have experienced a Stock-Out if it reported a Stock-Out in any one of the Six-Tracer Drugs. Figure 5.2 presents the distribution of Government health facilities that experienced Stock-Outs of the Six-Tracer Drugs in the last 2 months. The results reveal that, overall, stock outs of the Six-Tracer Drugs in the last two months reduced from 74 percent in 2015/16 to 31 percent in 2018/19.

Figure 5.2: Stock out of the six Tracer drugs in the last two months by level of Government health facilities (%)



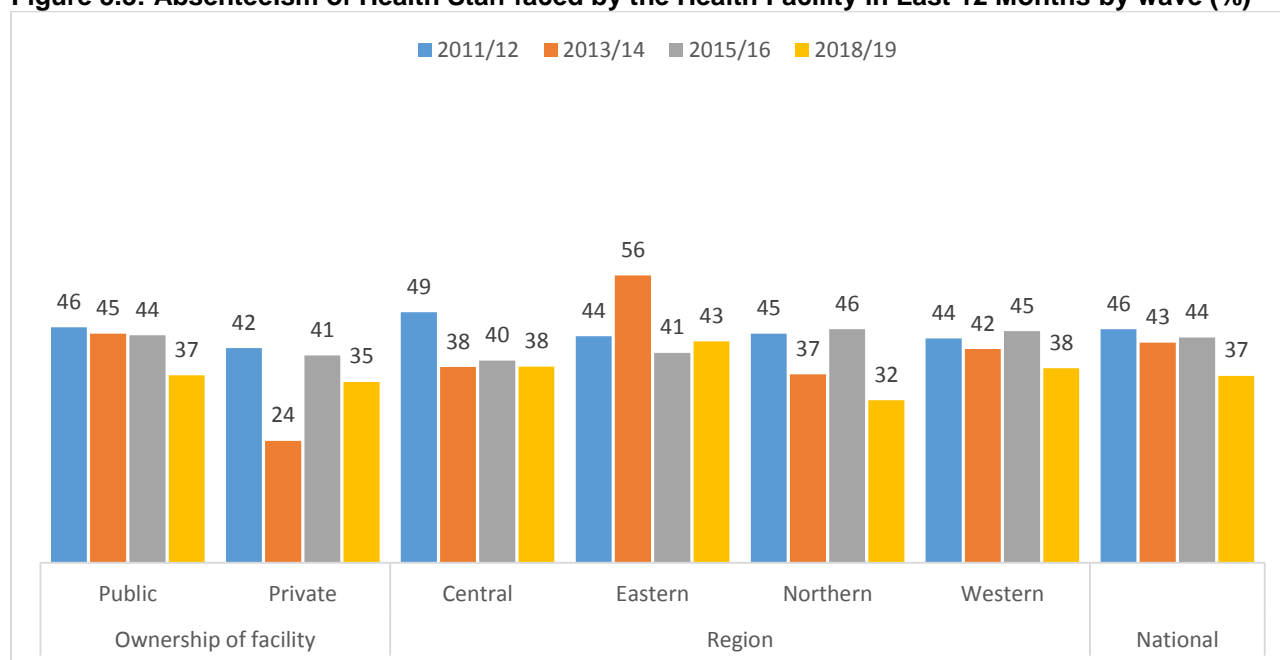
5.6 Absenteeism among Health Care Providers

The Health sector is a labour intensive sector and availability of adequate human resources for health is Central in the achievement of its objectives. In November 2008, 51 percent of approved positions at national level in the public sector were filled. Shortage of critical staff especially midwives, doctors, nutritionists, anaesthetists, pharmacists, pharmacy assistants and laboratory staff has greatly compromised the delivery of quality health services. Reasons for the many vacancies included insufficient training capacity, unattractive remuneration and retention of health workers with the right skills (MoH-HSSP II, 2008).

During the 2018/19 UNPS, information on the absence of health personnel from the health facility in the last 12 months was collected from the respondents. Figure 5.3 presents the distribution of Health Facilities that faced absenteeism of their staff in the last 12 months as reported by the facility management. The survey results show that, overall, 37 percent of the health facilities visited reported

absenteeism of staff over the last 12 months with almost no difference between public and private facilities (37% and 35% respectively).

Figure 5.3: Absenteeism of Health Staff faced by the Health Facility in Last 12 Months by wave (%)



5.6.1 Absenteeism among Government Health Providers

Further disaggregation by sex, health centre levels and region shows that, overall, absenteeism in 2018/19 was higher in HC III (75%) compared to HCII (18%). There were marginal variations in the absenteeism rate by sex and level of health facility. Considering regions, health worker absenteeism in 2018/19 was highest in HC III across all the regions as shown in Table 5.4.

Table 5.4: Government Health worker Absenteeism Rates by Level of Health Centre (%)

	2011/12		2013/14		2015/16		2018/19	
	HC II	HC III	HC II	HC III	HC II	HC III	HC II	HC III
Sex								
Male	38.6	46	59.8	46	51.5	51.8	17.6	72.3
Female	44.9	47.7	59	50	53.4	50.4	17.6	77.0
Region								
Central	50.4	51.1	61.7	50	52.4	57.2	8.9	88.4
Eastern	31.9	45.7	57	46.9	66.7	48.7	10.1	89.9
Northern	41.7	45.4	58.8	53	52.3	49.2	27.2	72.8
Western	39.6	45.5	59.4	55.3	48.4	52.6	20.7	58.7
Total	41.7	47	59.2	48.4	52.8	51	17.5	75.1

5.6.2 Reasons for Absenteeism among Health Providers

The 2018/19 UNPS gathered information on reasons for absenteeism taking into account that permission for absence was obtained. Table 5.5 shows the reason for absence from work in the case where it was approved. The major reason for absence from work among those with approval was because they were off-duty/night duty (44% and 68% for public and private facilities respectively). This was followed by Annual/Maternity Leave (15% in government health facilities and 8% in 'other' health facilities).

Table 5.5: Reasons for Absenteeism among Health Providers by Type of Health Facility (%)

Reason	Ownership			
	Public		Private	
	2015/16	2018/19	2015/16	2018/19
Sick	5.7	3.5	2.4	6.1
Outreach	5.8	6.5	4.0	1.5
HSD/DHO/MoH	4.0	9.9	3.2	7.6
Training/Workshop	4.4	4.8	2.4	0.0
Study leave/Exams	17.1	11.2	5.3	7.6
Annual/Maternity Leave	13.4	14.9	4.0	7.6
Off duty/Night Duty	38.5	44.4	71.3	68.2
Others	11.1	4.8	7.3	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

5.7 Challenges affecting Health Services provision

During the survey, information on factors limiting the provision of health services was collected. The most serious factors highlighted in 2018/19 were inadequate number of facilities (17%) followed by inadequate staff (16%) and in inadequate drugs (13%) as shown in Table 5.6. In contrast, inadequate drugs and facilities (17% and 18% respectively) were the most serious factors reported to be limiting the provision of health services in 2015/16.

Table 5.6: Challenges affecting Health Services provision in the Health Facilities (%)

Limiting Factors	Most serious factors				
	2010/11	2011/12	2013/14	2015/16	2018/19
Inadequate drugs	46.8	31.5	54	17.4	12.6
Inadequate funding	29.1	30.1	29.9	8.1	10.4
Inadequate number of staff	48	56.4	39.4	19.3	16.3
Inadequate facilities	29.3	49.4	44	17.5	16.8
Inadequate clinical equipment	19.2	14.8	5.2	6.3	10.98

5.8 Summary of Findings

Overall, seventy five percent of the communities in 2018/19 felt that patients are handled with respect compared to forty nine percent in 2015/16. Seventy-seven percent of communities reported satisfaction with the privacy and confidentiality with which patients are handled at health facilities. Negligence was only reported in government health facilities (14%).

Drug stock outs of the Six-Tracer Drugs in the last two months reduced from 74 percent in 2015/16 to 31 percent in 2018/19 and was nearly the same in HC II and HC III (33% and 34% respectively).

Absenteeism was marginally higher in public health facilities (37%) compared to the private health facilities (35%) in the last 12 months preceding the survey. Considering the level of facility, absenteeism was higher in HC III (73%) compared to HC II (18%). The major concern of communities in accessing healthcare was medicines/ supplies non availability in the two survey periods (68% in 2018/18 and 29% in 2015/16 respectively).

6 CHAPTER SIX

6 POVERTY AND WELFARE DYNAMICS

6.1 Introduction

Household expenditure measures have largely been used as a proxy for income. The panel survey data set is unique in that it enables analysis of the changes in household expenditure over a fairly long period. In keeping with previous poverty work done (Appleton, 2001a; Appleton and Ssewanyana, 2003; Ssewanyana and Okidi, 2007, Ssewanyana, 2010), the poverty estimates for this survey were derived following the methods applied to earlier surveys presented in Appleton (2001a, b)⁵. Thus consumption and welfare measures are comparable across the surveys. Similarly, the consumption module used in the 2018/19 UNPS is comparable with similar modules in the earlier rounds of panel surveys in terms of the list of items on which information was collected.

A total of 3,123 households drawn from the nationally representative Uganda National Household Survey of 2005/6 (UNHS III) were followed in 2009/10 and again in 2010/11 including their split-offs. In 2009/10, the Bureau managed to track only 2,566 of the original households and 363 split-off households from September 2009 to August 2010. This represented an attrition rate of 17.8 percent between 2009/10 and 2010/11.

In 2013/14, one-third of the original sample of 322 EAs was replaced by a new sample of 107 EAs. In total 3100 households were surveyed in the 2018/19 round of panel surveys.

This chapter provides an update on the changes in poverty and welfare dynamics using the data available for the survey periods from 2005/6 to 2018/19. The chapter further provides insights into some areas of the study and is intended to provoke further analysis of the data by various stakeholders. The information provided is based on a nationally representative longitudinal data on Ugandan residents and describes the ways in which people's lives changed overtime.

6.2 Share of Household Expenditure by item group

The trends in the share of each item group in the total household expenditure including non-consumption expenditure are presented in Table 6.1. The results show that, overall, the largest share of household expenditure has been on food (43%), and this has been the case across the waves; followed by expenditure on housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuel (19%) and education (7%).

⁵While methodological issues have been raised about measuring poverty in Uganda, we must be aware of the large number of methodological decisions, both theoretical and practical, that have to be taken

Rural-urban variations show that the expenditure share of food is higher for rural areas compared to the urban areas (48% and 34% respectively).

Regional variations in the share of expenditures are evident in Table 6.2 as well. Apart from Kampala, the rest of the regions spent over 40 percent of their budget on food. Expenditure on social services like education and health across the regions in the 2018/19 wave shows that Eastern region leads in expenditure on education (9%), followed by Western (8%) and the least expenditures noted in the Northern region at 4 percent. Considering the 2018/19 wave, the Northern region leads in health expenditures (5%), followed by western and eastern regions (4%) and least in Kampala at 2%. Across all regions, more than 80 percent of the household's expenditure was on food, rent, fuels & energy, transport & communication, education, health and drinks & tobacco.

Table 6.1: Household expenditure shares by broad item group, (%) and Residence

Item grouping by COICOP	Residence		
	Rural	Urban	Uganda
Food	48.0	33.9	41.5
Non-alcoholic beverages	0.7	0.8	0.7
Alcoholic beverages	1.8	0.9	1.4
Tobacco	0.2	0.1	0.1
Clothing and footwear	2.3	2.7	2.5
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	15.9	23.6	19.4
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	1.4	1.6	1.5
Health	4.0	3.4	3.7
Transport	4.9	7.7	6.2
Information and communication	0.8	0.4	0.6
Recreation, sport and culture	3.0	4.0	3.5
Education services	6.1	7.5	6.7
Restaurants and accommodation services	1.3	1.3	1.3
Insurance and financial services	0.2	0.1	0.2
Personal care, social protection and miscellaneous goods and services	6.9	7.1	7.0
Non consumption expenditure	2.6	4.7	3.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

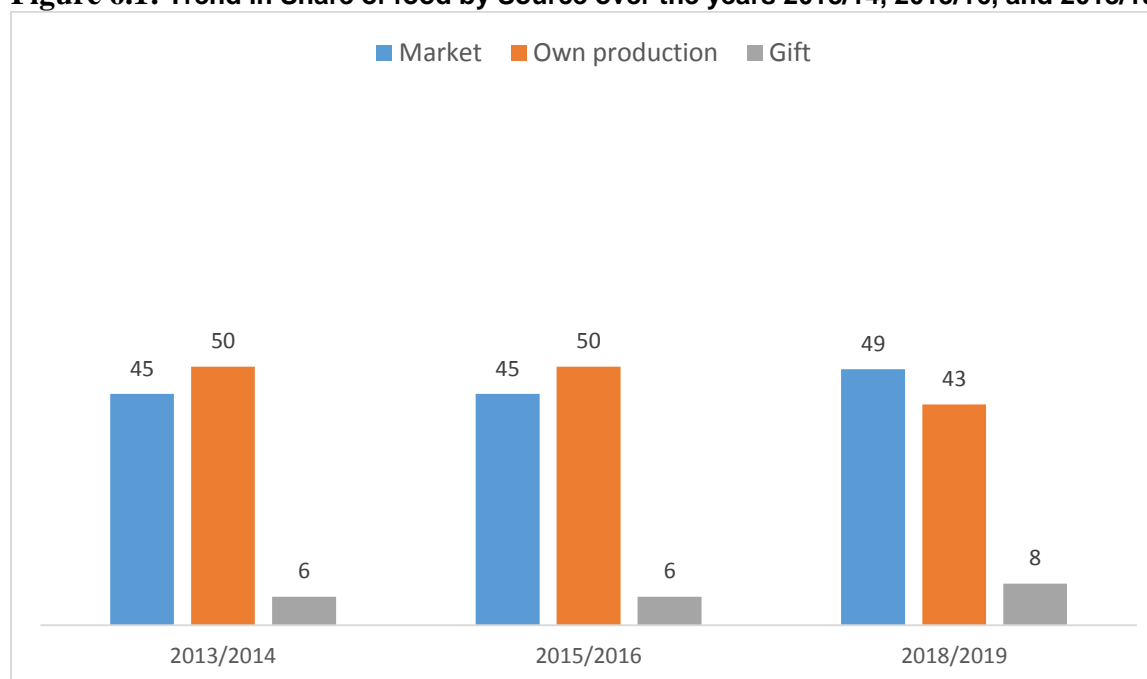
Table 6.2: Household expenditure shares by broad item group and Region (%)

Item group	Region				
	Kampala	Central without Kampala	Eastern	Northern	Western
Food	27.4	41.8	44.5	41	45.1
Non-alcoholic beverages	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6
Alcoholic beverages	0.7	1.3	1.2	2.8	1.2
Tobacco	0	0.1	0	0.3	0.1
Clothing and footwear	2.5	1.9	3.1	2.7	2.7
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	29.8	19.7	18.7	15	17.9
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	1.4	1.2	1	1	2.6
Health	2.2	3	4.1	4.8	4.2
Transport	7.1	6.1	3.2	12	4.8
Information and communication	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.2
Recreation, sport and culture	5.7	4.1	3.3	3.8	1.7
Education services	6.3	5.7	9.2	4.4	7.5
Restaurants and accommodation services	1.1	1.3	1.5	0.8	1.5
Insurance and financial services	0.3	0.5	0	0	0
Personal care, social protection and miscellaneous goods and services	8.1	7.8	6.2	4.9	7.6
Non consumption expenditure	5.8	3.3	3.1	5.3	2.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100

6.2.1 Share of household food by source

Overall, 50 percent of the food consumed in households come from own production between 2013 and 2016 though this declined to 43 percent in 2018/2019 as shown in Figure 6.1.

Table 6.3, shows that the largest percentage of food (90%) consumed in Kampala are purchased from market and this is true for an urban areas. Consumption out of own production declined by six and 17 percentage points in the Northern and Eastern regions respectively between 2015 and 2019. Receipts in form of gifts increased by one and five percentage points respectively in the two regions over the same period.

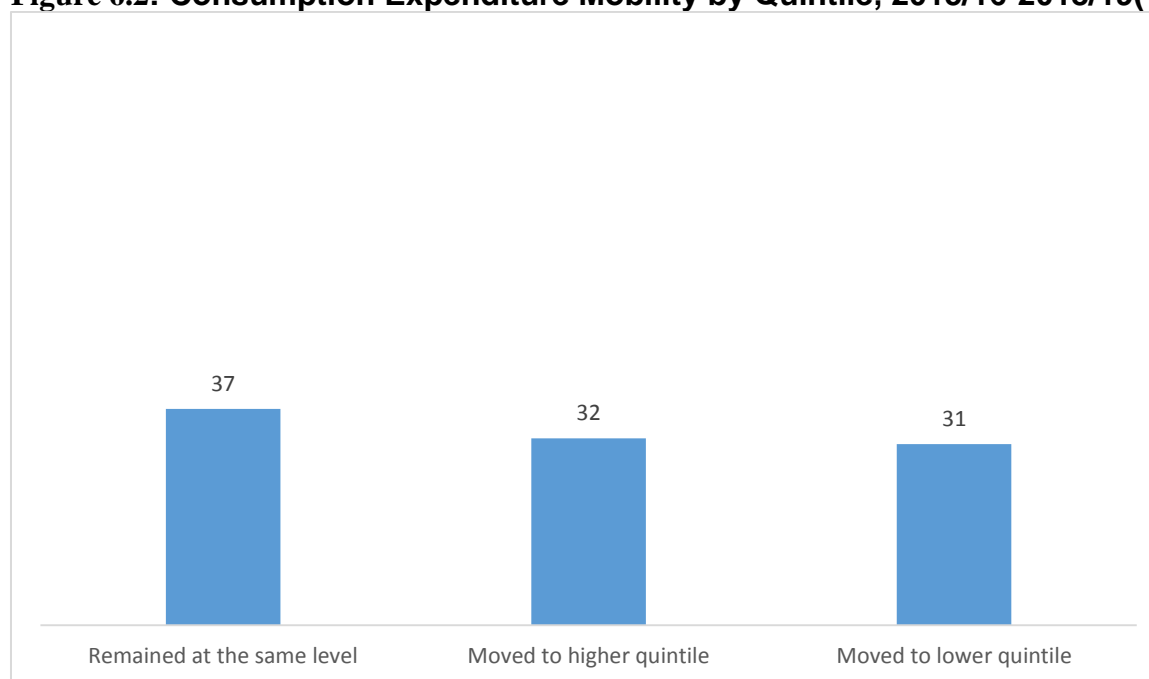
Figure 6.1: Trend in Share of food by Source over the years 2013/14, 2015/16, and 2018/19(%)**Table 6.3: Share of food by Source, residence, and Sub-region (%)**

Background characteristics	2013/2014			2015/2016			2018/2019		
	Market	Own production	Gift	Market	Own production	Gift	Market	Own production	Gift
Residence									
Rural	41.2	52	6.8	37.6	56.9	5.5	38.8	52.7	8.0
Urban	76.4	18.5	5.1	75.1	19.7	5.3	69.9	23.1	7.0
Region									
Kampala	55.1	40.1	4.9	95	2.6	2.4	89.8	5.4	5.0
Central without Kampala	43	50.8	6.2	48	43.1	8.9	45.4	44.3	10.0
Eastern	44.5	44.3	11.2	39.9	54.7	5.3	52.0	38.2	10.0
Northern	41.3	52.7	5.9	45.9	47	7	51.1	40.5	8.0
Western	92.5	3.2	4.3	38.2	59.4	2.4	42.7	52.8	5.0
Overall	44.6	49.9	5.5	44.6	49.9	5.5	49.4	42.6	8

6.3 Income Mobility - Quintile Analysis

Figure 6.2 presents the households' position on the welfare distribution from the poorest 20 percent to the richest 20 percent. This finding reveals that the level of mobility was higher among the poorest relative to the richest quintile; for instance, 37 percent of the households remained in the same quintile in both years whereas 32 percent and 31 percent moved to upper and lower quintiles respectively.

Figure 6.2: Consumption Expenditure Mobility by Quintile, 2015/16-2018/19(%)



6.4 Changes in Income Poverty Status (2015/16-2018/19)

In Uganda, poverty has been measured using monetary methods of welfare such as consumption expenditure. However, the multi-dimensional nature of poverty calls for complementary measures to fully understand poverty. This entails considering a combination of measures of wellbeing for instance material with education, health, vulnerability and deprivation among others.

Panel surveys have demonstrated that poverty is not static. Instead, poor people and indeed household change their state depending on several factors. Some stay in poverty over an extended period of time while others move into and out of poverty overtime. This section highlights changes in poverty over the panel survey period.

Table 6.4 presents the state of welfare from the survey period 2015/16 to 2018/19 disaggregated by selected background characteristics.

Overall, 8 percent of the households moved out of poverty whereas 10 percent slipped into poverty. A large percentage 73 percent of the households was never poor compared with the chronically poor (9%). In terms of rural urban divide, the proportion of the chronically poor was more in the rural areas compared to the urban areas (10% and 6% respectively). A higher percentage (85%) of households that were never poor was in urban areas compared with the 67 percent of rural areas.

Regional variation shows that, the most chronically poor were in the Northern region (22%), followed by Eastern region (11%), Western (5%) and Central (1%). The largest proportion of the never poor population was in central region (92%), followed by western region (81%), with Northern region at 48 percent. The most chronically poor were more likely to be those with no formal education (21%), or those

with some primary education (10%). There was no difference in chronic poverty between female headed and male headed households with male headed household slightly better off. The percentage of adults in chronic poverty was marginally higher than that of youths (9% and 8% respectively). By occupation, we see that only five in every ten persons in clerical occupation are likely to be never poor compared with nine in ten among the category of professionals.

Table 6.4: Household Poverty Dynamics between the Survey Periods 2015/16 to 2018/19

Background characteristics	Chronically Poor	Moved Out of Poverty	Slipped Into Poverty	Never Poor	Total
Sex of head					
Female headed	8.9	7.8	10.7	72.7	100
Male headed	8.3	8.7	9.9	73.1	100
Region					
Central	0.5	3.0	4.7	91.8	100
Eastern	10.7	12.4	14.3	62.5	100
Northern	21.6	13.7	16.6	48.1	100
Western	4.9	6.5	7.5	81.1	100
Residence					
Rural	9.7	10.4	13.3	66.7	100
Urban	6.3	4.5	4.3	85.0	100
Education					
No Formal Education	21.3	7.6	14.1	56.9	100
Some Primary	9.8	11.3	13.3	65.7	100
Completed Primary	5.0	9.1	12.5	73.4	100
Some Secondary	1.6	7.9	4.0	86.5	100
Completed Secondary	2.1	1.7	4.0	92.2	100
Post-Secondary Plus	1.2	0.9	1.7	96.1	100
Household head occupation					
Armed	0.0	0.0	26.6	73.4	100
Legislators, Managers, Etc	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
Professionals	0.6	2.7	5.7	90.9	100
Technicians and Associate Professionals	16.4	0.0	0.0	83.6	100
Clerks	30.2	0.0	19.8	50.0	100
Service Workers	3.6	5.7	6.5	84.3	100
Agricultural and Fisheries Workers	9.8	10.9	11.4	67.9	100
Craft And Related Workers	3.0	9.6	3.2	84.1	100
Plant and Machine Operators	2.5	0.5	5.6	91.4	100
Elementary Occupations	13.1	8.5	11.2	67.2	100
Age group					
Youths	7.5	5.6	9.0	77.9	100
Adults	8.5	8.4	10.2	72.8	100
All	8.5	8.4	10.2	72.9	100.0

Table 6.5 presents a profile of the chronically poor according to selected background characteristics of the household head that include their education level, sex, occupation they are involved in, their age

group and the region to which they belong for the recent two waves. From the Ugandan experience it's prudent to say the comparison of poverty dynamics of the poor is best measured when you consider fewer waves as the indicators used to measure poverty keep on changing over time.

Overall, the percentage of the chronically poor was 9 percent across the two waves. When categorized by sex of the household head, no difference was seen between female and male headed households. By occupation, the majority of the chronically poor do clerical works, work of technicians and associate professionals, elementary occupations and those in agriculture, fishing occupations.

Table 6.5: Characteristics of the Chronically Poor according to selected background characteristics

Background characteristics	2015/16 -2018/19		
	Chronically poor	Not chronically Poor	Total
Sex of the household head			
Female	8.9	91.1	100
Male	8.3	91.7	100
Household head education level			
No Formal Education	21.3	78.7	100
Primary Education	8.4	91.6	100
Secondary education	1.8	98.2	100
Tertiary	1.2	98.8	100
Household head occupation			
Armed	0.0	100.0	100
Legislators, Managers, Etc.	0.0	100.0	100
Professionals	0.6	99.4	100
Technicians And Associate Professionals	16.4	83.6	100
Clerks	30.2	69.8	100
Service Workers	3.6	96.4	100
Agricultural And Fisheries Workers	9.8	90.2	100
Craft And Related Workers	3.0	97.0	100
Plant And Machine Operators	2.5	97.5	100
Elementary Occupations	13.1	86.9	100
Age group			
Youths	7.5	92.5	100
Adults	8.5	91.5	100
Region			
Central	0.5	99.5	100
Eastern	10.7	89.3	100
Northern	21.6	78.4	100
Western	4.9	95.1	100
Total	8.5	91.5	100

6.5 Household Welfare Correlates

Welfare indicators play a major role in providing reliable data for monitoring changes in the welfare status of various population sub-groups. The findings from the surveys present information on vital needs and living conditions of the same households over two survey periods. The panel rounds of surveys (2015/16 to 2018/19) each asked questions on welfare correlates which were used as proxy indicators for monitoring poverty in Uganda. The welfare indicators measured included: ownership of two sets of clothes, blanket and shoes by household members, average number of meals taken per day and action taken when the household last run out of salt.

6.5.1 Possession of Two Sets of Clothes by Household Members

Information was collected on whether every member of the household had at least two sets of clothes. Only those in good or average condition were considered and hence tattered clothing worn for work, and school uniforms were excluded.

Table 6.6 shows that, on the overall, eight in ten households reported that every member had at least two sets of clothes in all the waves. Male headed households were more likely to have every member of household in possession of two sets of clothes in all the waves compared with their female counterparts.

By residence, households in urban areas were more likely than those in rural areas to possess at least two pairs of clothes in all the waves. The Central, Eastern and Western regions had a higher percentage of households in possession of at least two sets of clothes in all the waves compared with the Northern region.

Table 6.6: Possession of at Least Two Sets of Clothes by Background Characteristics (%)

Background characteristics	2005/6	2009/10	2010/11	2013/14	2015/16	2018/19
Residence						
Rural	85.2	80.4	83.6	92.6	91.1	90.1
Urban	95.3	92.7	93.8	96.2	97.5	94.7
Region						
Central	94.1	84.0	87.4	99.0	96.0	93.4
Eastern	90.9	90.0	90.6	94.8	93.7	91.2
Northern	72.0	70.7	76.2	86.4	84.3	85.6
Western	89.7	85.4	89.0	92.3	96.1	95.3
Sex of Head						
Female	83.7	78.9	84.0	92.9	90.5	90.8
Male	89.2	85.3	86.9	94.1	94.1	92.1
National	87.7	83.5	86.0	93.7	92.9	91.7

**The central region does not include Kampala*

6.5.2 Ownership of Blanket for Children less than 18 Years in the Household

Among the basic necessities of life is ownership of a blanket regardless of whether an individual is an adult or a child (under 18 years). The surveys collected information on whether each child less than 18 years in the household possessed a blanket. Ownership of a blanket only considered those that were not shared (one member per blanket).

Table 6.7 shows that, four in every ten children owned a blanket. There is no significant difference in households in terms of blanket possession by household head except in 2013/14 where slightly more children from female headed household owned blankets compared with their male counterparts (47% and 42% respectively).

Disaggregation by place of residence shows considerable variation between urban and rural areas. In all the waves, households in urban areas were nearly twice as likely to have every child own a blanket compared with their rural counterparts. Regional differences in blanket ownership for children under 18 years for all the waves show that the central region is slightly better with every five in ten children owning a blanket, followed by western (34 percent). The Northern region lags behind with about two in every ten children owning a blanket.

Table 6.7: Possession of a Blanket by Background Characteristics (%)

Background characteristics	2005/6	2009/10	2010/11	2013/14	2015/16	2018/19
Residence						
Rural	28.1	33.7	34.2	36.0	34.3	28.1
Urban	56.8	61.3	58.9	61.4	63.5	56.8
Region						
Central	51.0	54.9	59.7	60.1	58.1	51.0
Eastern	30.5	36.8	34.5	40.4	43.5	30.5
Northern	18.3	16.5	17.0	23.6	19.1	18.3
Western	33.6	46.7	40.9	42.9	43.4	33.6
Sex of Head						
Female	36.8	39.4	41.7	46.9	43.0	36.8
Male	34.6	40.7	39.0	42.2	42.5	34.6
National	35.1	40.4	39.8	43.8	42.7	48.3

**The central region does not include Kampala*

6.5.3 Possession of at Least a Pair of Shoes

Measurement of welfare considers possession of at least one pair of shoes by every household member as one of its key components in the assessment of the household's welfare. Emphasis was put on shoes in good condition excluding gumboots, tyre shoes ('lugabire') and slippers.

The results in Table 6.8 show that overall, in all the waves, more than 50 percent of the households reported that their members had at least a pair of shoes. It's key to note that ownership of a pair of shoes has been increasing over the years though the rate could be slow. In terms of gender of the household head, more male headed households have every member in possession of at least one pair of shoes in all waves compared to their female counterparts. Urban households are more likely than their rural counterparts to have their members owning at least a pair of shoes. Region wise, the possession of a pair of shoes by household members was highest in Central and Western regions, with fewer proportions reported in the Northern region in all the waves.

Table 6.8: Possession of at Least One Pair of shoes by Household Members (%)

Background characteristics	2005/6	2009/10	2010/11	2013/14	2015/16	2018/19
Residence						
Rural	44.1	45.9	46.0	53.4	54.8	58.0
Urban	75.3	81.4	79.9	84.6	85.4	81.6
Region						
Central	67.3	65.6	70.4	82.5	80.2	83.5
Eastern	40.0	44.5	45.6	54.6	59.1	57.8
Northern	28.1	32.4	31.4	36.0	33.7	33.3
Western	60.3	65.4	62.7	69.8	74.4	81.1
Sex of Head						
Female	49.4	49.5	52.9	60.7	60.4	63.7
Male	52.8	56.9	54.6	64.0	65.5	66.4
National	51.9	54.9	54.1	62.9	63.9	66.1

**The central region does not include Kampala*

6.5.4 Action Taken when Household last run out of Salt

The surveys also sought to understand what action households took when they last run out of salt. Salt is an essential commodity to a household considering that it is cheap to acquire and it's regarded as a good input to indicators measuring welfare of households. The question only applied to households that cooked at home. The action taken when a household last run out of salt has been examined by selected background characteristics as presented in Table 6.9.

Overall, 70 percent of households indicated that they bought salt when they last ran out of one in 2018/19 compared to the 25 percent that borrowed from their neighbours as shown in Table 6.9. Comparing the panel waves, we see that the proportion of households that buy salt when they run out one has consistently been increasing from 62 percent in the 2009/10 wave to the 70 percent in the 2018/19 wave. On the contrary, the proportion of the households that has been borrowing salt for their neighbours reduced from 36 percent in 2009/10 to 25 percent in 2018/19.

When we consider the sex of the household head, female headed households were more likely to borrow salt from their neighbours than male headed households and the reverse is true among household that buy salt when it's finished.

By residence, the practice of borrowing salt is more pronounced in the rural areas compared to the urban areas. Purchasing of salt when finished is more prevalent in urban households compared to the rural counterparts as shown in Table 6.9.

Table 6.9: Action Taken by Household When They Last Run out of Salt by residence, region and Sex of household head (%)

Background characteristics	2015/16			2018/19		
	Borrowed	Bought	Other	Borrowed	Bought	Other
Residence						
Rural	27.8	66.0	6.2	29.6	65.1	5.3
Urban	10.1	79.9	10.0	14.8	78.0	7.2
Region						
Central	5.3	79.2	15.4	10.2	82.7	7.1
Eastern	35.6	60.1	4.3	30.2	59.4	10.4
Northern	46.4	50.6	3.0	43.8	51.4	4.7
Western	10.9	85.5	3.6			
Sex of Head				20.0	78.7	1.3
Female	25.4	69.8	4.9	31.7	63.1	5.2
Male	21.3	70.2	8.6	21.2	72.2	6.6
National	22.6	70.1	7.3	24.5	69.5	6.0

**Borrowed refers to those who borrowed from their neighbour **The central region does not include Kampala*

6.5.5 Feeding Practices

Many people do not have enough to eat to meet their daily energy needs in many developing countries like Uganda. An inquiry was made on the average number of meals taken by household members per day including breakfast. A meal was considered to be any substantial amount of food eaten at one time. It could be on any one of the usual occasions such as breakfast, lunch or dinner.

Table 6.10 shows that, 50 percent of the households had at least three meals in a day in all the waves except 2010/11 wave where 47 percent reported having one. Male headed households were more likely to take three meals per day than is the case for female headed households in across all the waves as shown in Table 6.10. Considering rural-urban stratification, the urban households had more cases of three meals in a day compared to the rural counterpart. Region wise, the Eastern region had more households reporting having eaten at least three meals a day followed by Central region and the Northern region comes last in that order.

Table 6.10: Number of Meals taken per day by place of Residence, region and sex of household head (%)

Background characteristics	2009/10		2010/11		2013/14		2015/16		2018/19	
	Three meals	Other	Three meals	Other	Three meals	Other	Three meals	Other	Three meals	Other
Residence										
Rural	48.8	51.2	48.9	51.1	50.7	49.3	51.8	48.2	46.2	53.8
Urban	69.4	30.6	59.1	40.9	69.2	30.8	67.4	32.6	69.3	30.7
Region										
Central	62.1	37.9	55.2	44.8	56.8	43.2	58.7	41.3	58.8	41.2
Eastern	53.8	46.2	51.4	48.6	67.5	32.5	61.3	38.7	64.4	35.6
Northern	41.9	58.1	45.4	54.6	47.0	53.0	47.4	52.6	39.7	60.3
Western	54.5	45.5	51.7	48.3	53.2	46.8	56.5	43.5	50.8	49.2
Sex of Head										
Female	44.3	55.7	49.5	50.5	52.3	47.7	50.0	50.0	49.6	50.4
Male	57.7	42.3	52.4	47.6	58.3	41.7	59.6	40.4	52.5	47.5
National	51.2	48.8	47.1	52.9	56.3	43.7	56.4	43.6	54.1	45.9

**The central region does not include Kampala*

6.6 Summary of Findings

Overall, forty-three percent of the total household expenditure was on food in the last three panel waves. Northern region only spent 4 percent of their household income on education in 2018/19 which is barely half of that in the Eastern region (9%) which spent the highest in the sector. Over the period 2013-2019, the proportion of household food share from gift has increased by 2 percentage points and that of own production has reduced by 7 percentage points over the same period.

Thirty-seven percent of the households remained in the same quintile considering income mobility in the recent two waves. Thirty two percent of households in recent two waves moved to a higher quintile while another 31 dropped to a lower quintile. Ten percent of the chronically poor are in rural areas compared with the 6 percent in urban areas. Most chronically poor households (22%) were in the north and the least (1%) in the central.

Over 47 percent of the households reported taking 3 meals a day across all the waves.

7 CHAPTER SEVEN

7 AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

7.1 Introduction

Uganda faces a wide range of development challenges, ranging from regional and seasonal food insecurity to varying degrees of adult and child malnutrition. (Shively & Hao, 2012). Others hardships include low productivity, declining soil fertility and degradation of the natural resource base (EPRC, 2012). Uganda's agricultural sector registered positive growth at 2.6 percent and 1.3 percent in 2008/09 and 2007/08, respectively. However, it is below the targeted rate of 6 percent per annum as set by the African Union Summit in Maputo. The plan for modernization of agriculture was intended to eradicate poverty by transforming subsistence agriculture into commercial agriculture.

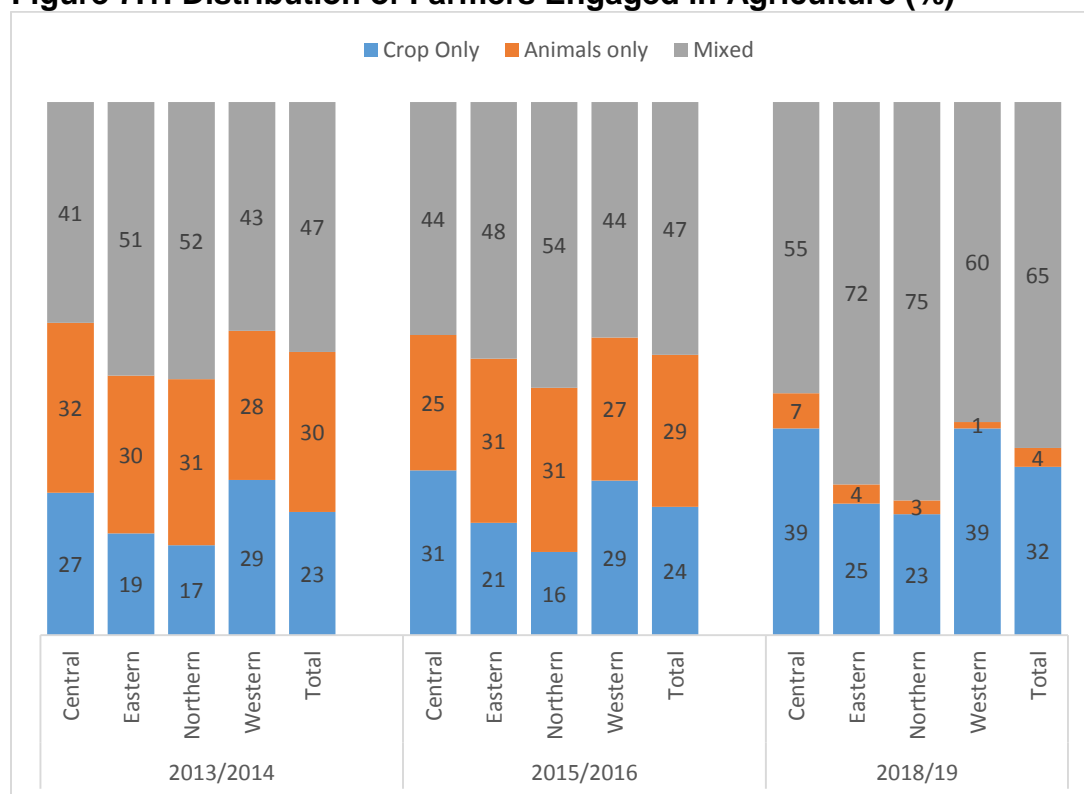
The Government of Uganda in liaison with Development Partners is implementing the Development Strategy and Investment Plan (DSIP) for the financial year 2010/11 to 2014/15 and the Agriculture Technology and Agribusiness Advisory Services (ATAAS) program. These plans were introduced with various objectives which include developing agricultural technologies through research, strengthening agricultural research institutions and effectiveness of technology development. Such initiatives require good agriculture statistics to feed into the planning, monitoring and evaluation of the systems; to further enable improved delivery of demand-driven and market-oriented advisory services to farmers to promote their progression from subsistence to market-orientation.

This chapter gives an overview of the agricultural sector by highlighting changes experienced in agricultural production between 2013/14 to 2018/19; characteristics of farmers, crops grown by type, ownership and user rights of parcels, use of agricultural land, source of water for agricultural production, agricultural extension services, training provided, production of major crops, type of seeds used and farming inputs used.

7.2 Characteristics of Farmers engaged in agriculture

Figure 7.1 presents the distribution of panel farmers engaged in different agricultural activities over the three waves of the survey. The majority of Agriculture farmers were engaged in mixed farming (growing crops and rearing animals) and this has been the case for all the panel waves reviewed. More than four in every ten farmers interviewed reported practicing mixed farming and the remaining proportion is shared between the famers that grow crops only and those that rear animals only.

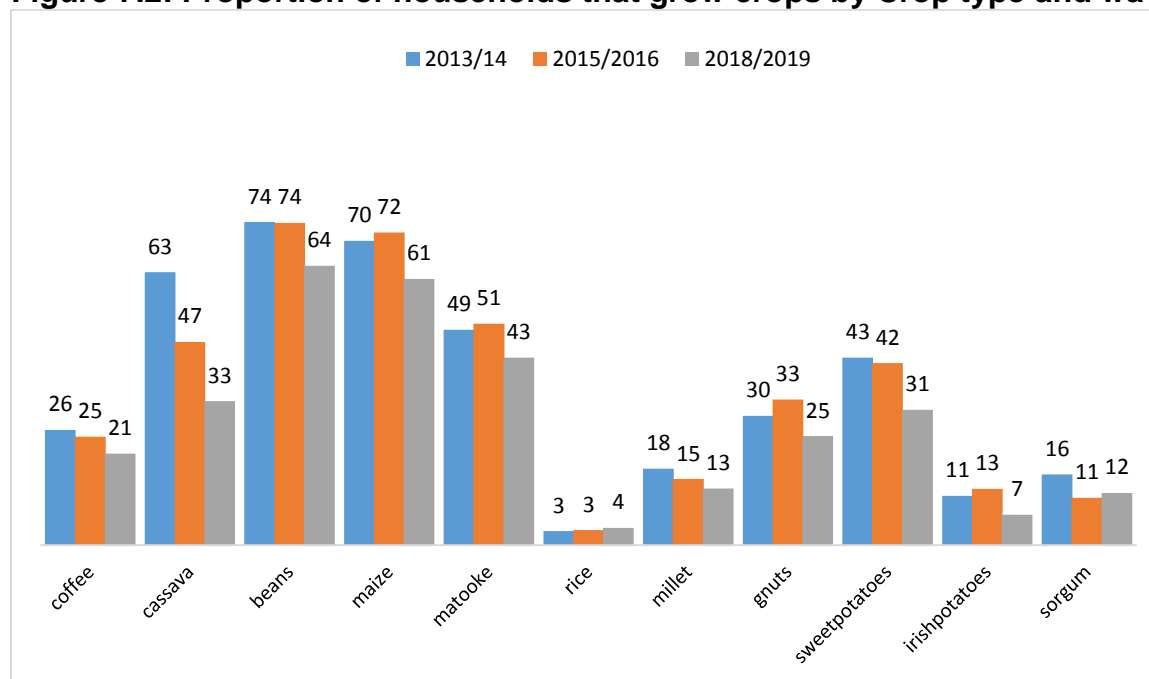
Figure 7.1: Distribution of Farmers Engaged in Agriculture (%)



7.3 Household that grew crops by Crop Type

The Uganda Panel survey collects information on the production of the main crops grown during the different waves. The information provided in this report is about the main crops which include Coffee, cassava, beans, maize, matooke, rice, millet, groundnuts, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes and sorghum. The findings show that most of the households are mainly involved in the growing of beans and maize. Seventy four percent of the households grew beans in both 2013/14 and 2015/16 though the figure declined to 64 percent in 2018/19. The proportion of households that grow maize declined by 11 percentage points between 2015/16 and 2018/19. In general, the proportion of households that grow the selected crops declined in 2018/19 except for only rice that recorded a marginal increase of 1 percent point in 2018/19 as compared to the other waves as shown in Figure 7.2 below.

Figure 7.2: Proportion of households that grow crops by Crop type and wave (%)



7.4 Ownership and user rights of the parcels

Information was collected on decision making and user rights of the parcels. Results show that in 2018/2019, decisions on parcels were mostly made by males. The findings shows that 41 percent of the decisions on a parcel were made by males alone, 25 percent by females alone and another 34 made jointly. The regional disaggregation shows that males make the decisions about a parcel alone in all the regions except the Western region where the majority (44%) of the decisions were taken jointly.

In general overall, males have more user rights (39%) over parcels than is the case for females (27%) or even joint decision on user rights (34%) and are more likely to be resident in the central and Western regions.

Table 7.1: Decision making and user rights for 2018/19 (%)

Region	Single Male	Single Female	Jointly	Total
Decision Making				
Central	44.8	32.6	22.7	100
Eastern	45.6	22.1	32.3	100
North	40.7	26.1	33.2	100
Western	33.2	22.9	43.9	100
Total	40.7	25.4	33.9	100
Right to use				
Central	45.3	33.4	21.3	100
Eastern	33.7	22.8	43.6	100
North	35.9	26.6	37.6	100
Western	41.9	27.2	30.9	100
Total	38.6	27.0	34.4	100

7.5 Use of Agricultural Land

Information collected on land use shows that the majority of panel Agriculture households (over 9 in every 10 households) use their land for cultivation in all the waves. Over seventy percent cultivated in both season one and two whereas over ten percent cultivated in only one season. A slight increase was observed in the proportion of Agriculture households that left their land to fallow/pastured woodlands (from 4 percent in 2013/14 and 2015/16 to 5 percent in 2018/9). Renting of land is still very low across all regions.

Table 7.2: Land Use by Region (%)

Background characteristics	Cultivated in both Season	cultivated on only one season	fallow/pasture woodland for both seasons	Rented out	Total
2018/2019					
Central	92.2	4.9	2.0	1.0	100
Eastern	82.1	12.9	3.1	1.9	100
Northern	56.1	31.0	11.5	1.4	100
Western	93.9	4.2	1.8	0.1	100
Total	79.3	14.5	5.1	1.1	100
2015/2016					
Central	93.7	3.1	3.2	0	100
Eastern	83.3	14.7	2.1	0	100
Northern	60.4	30.5	9.1	0	100
Western	94	4.2	1.8	0	100
Total	82.6	13.4	4	0	100
2013/2014					
Central	87.3	7.2	4.2	1.2	100
Eastern	79.8	16.8	2.7	0.7	100
Northern	52.4	39.7	7.3	0.6	100
Western	90.2	6.9	2.8	0.1	100
Total	75.7	19.3	4.4	0.6	100

7.6 Source of Water for Agriculture production

Water is one of the sustaining assets of any land based business; therefore, access to water is becoming increasingly important for farmers especially when their farm businesses incorporate irrigated rather than rain-fed enterprises⁶. Table 7.3 presents the distribution of agriculture farmers that used irrigation during crop cultivation for three survey years. The results reveal that, overall, use of irrigation as a water source for crop production has remained low across all the three survey years. In contrast, 98 percent of the farmers have relied on rain fed agriculture in all the three survey years.

Table 7.3: Farmer's Source of water for Agriculture production (%)

Type of water source	2013/2014		2015/2016		2018/2019	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Irrigated	51,288	0.6	62,010	0.6	14,812	0.14
Rain-fed	9,017,000	98.1	9,668,000	98.1	1,016,500	97.9
Swamp/Wetland	122,737	1.3	127,821	1.3	203,505	1.96

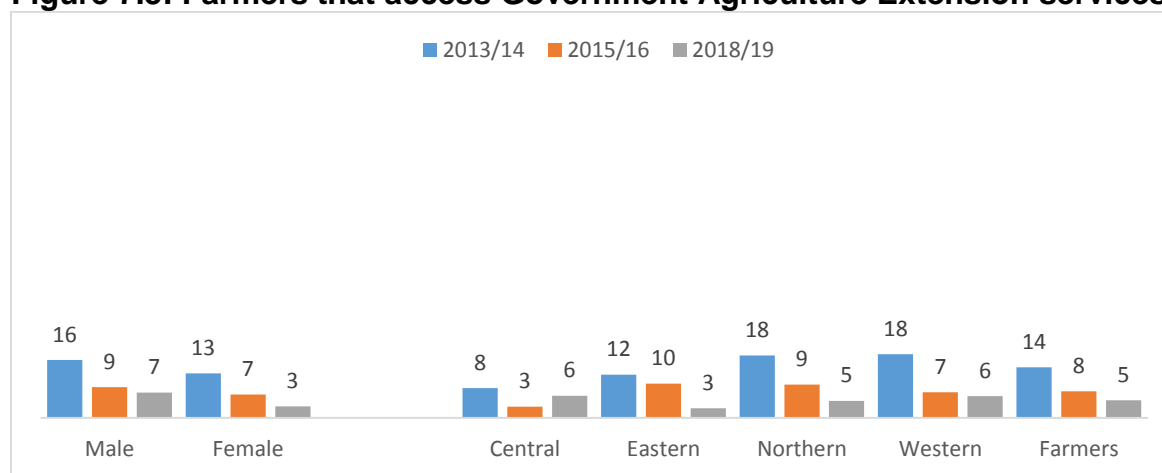
7.7 Agricultural Extension Services

The National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) initially sought to give advice to farmers especially those in rural areas. The key objective of NAADS is to promote food security, nutrition and household incomes through increased productivity and market-oriented farming. Under this program, NAADS supports household food security using the village level approach for farmer mobilization to ensure wide coverage of the poor in terms of food sufficiency and nutrition (MAAIF, 2010).

NAADS is an important forum for mobilizing farmers around a common objective, especially in delivery of services and the formulation of policies that support agricultural development. Figure 7.3 presents the distribution of Agriculture farmers that access Government Extension services in the last three survey years. Results show that there was overall decrease in access of extension services in 2018/19 as compared to others years. Considering the four major region, the decrease in access was noted in all the regions accept the central region that reported a three percentage point increase in 2018/19 compared to the 2015/16 survey year. Male farmers were twice more likely to receive extension services compared to their female counterparts (7% versus 3%).

⁶ Water Management Tool, at LEAF's (Linking Environment and Farming), 2011

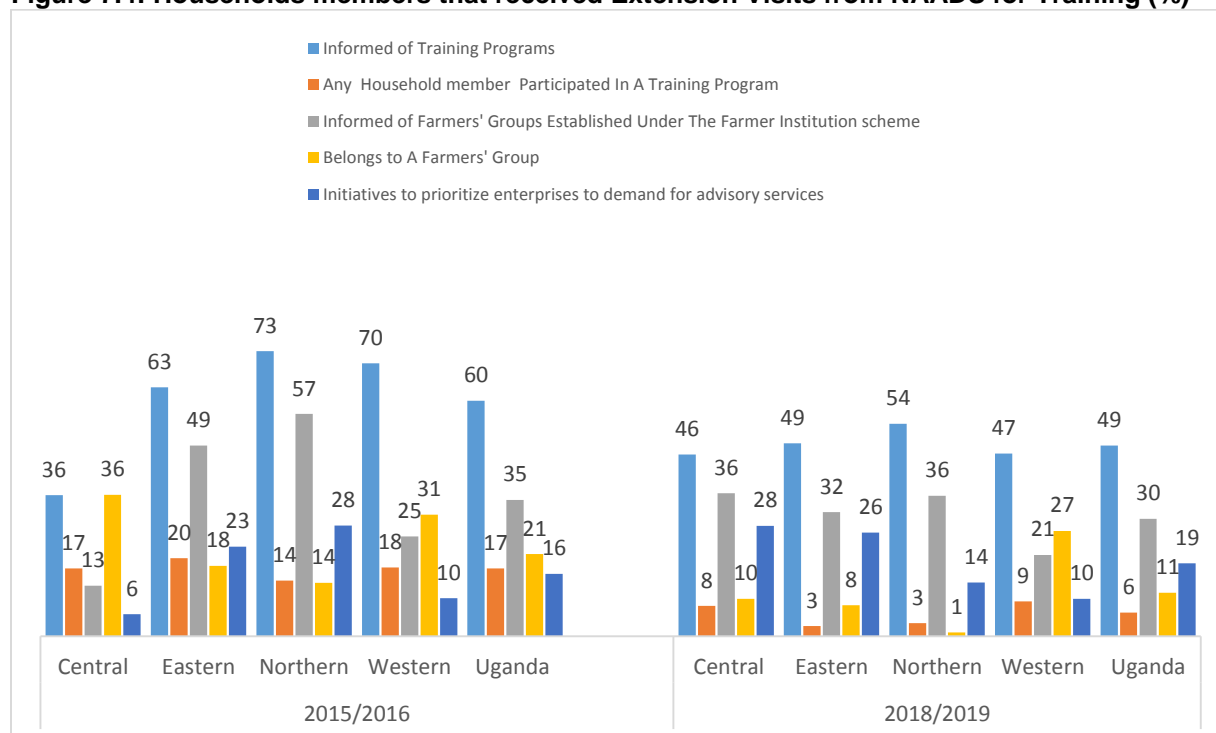
Figure 7.3: Farmers that access Government Agriculture Extension services (%)



7.7.1 NAADS Training

During data collection, households were asked to indicate whether they received any visits from a NAADS Extension Worker in the 12 months prior to the survey with the purpose to train or give agricultural advice. Figure 7.4 presents findings of training from NAADS and results show that there was a general decrease in access to information on training programs, and the proportion of households reporting that their members participate in the trainings programs. Farmers that reported having information on farmers groups established under institution scheme as well as those that belong to a farmer group registered a decline. However, there was an increase in the proportion that reported having information on initiatives to prioritize enterprises to demand for advisory services.

Figure 7.4: Households members that received Extension Visits from NAADS for Training (%)



7.8 Production of Major Crops

Agriculture production in Uganda is dominated by staple crops including: maize, rice, millet, sorghum, beans, groundnuts, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, cassava, banana and coffee. Disaggregation of production figures by season, areas cultivated for each crop and yields per crop as presented in Table 7.4a-c. The results show a decline in production for maize, beans and cassava in 2018/19 compared to 2015/16. On the other hand increased production was reported for rice, millet, sorghum, groundnuts, banana and coffee.

Considering the area cultivated, we see increased area cultivated for maize, sorghum, beans, Irish potatoes, banana and coffee. On the other hand, reduced land was cultivated for rice, millet, groundnuts, sweet potatoes and cassava.

When we consider yields for the different crops, the findings show that there was increased yield in 2018/19 for rice, millet, sweet potatoes, cassava and banana compared to 2015/16. On the other hand, reduced yield was reported for maize, beans and Irish potatoes over the same period.

Table 7.4a: Production of major crops by season (Tons)

Crop	2015/16			2018/19		
	1st season	2nd season	Total production	1st season	2nd season	Total production
Maize	973,902	1,272,291	2,246,193	771,159	1,121,720	1,892,879
Rice	56,387	88,298	144,685	54,975	266,463	321,438
Millet	53,006	38,271	91,278	106,612	44,953	151,565
Sorghum	37,192	22,179	59,370	118,470	62,105	180,575
Beans	289,180	287,815	576,996	220,713	268,086	488,799
Groundnuts	54,167	86,748	140,915	82,419	151,753	234,172
Irish Potatoes	189,345	227,260	416,605	181,916	131,070	312,986
Sweet potatoes	473,630	408,301	881,931	937,393	347,045	1,284,438
Cassava	821,930	588,909	1,410,839	769,137	543,223	1,312,360
Banana	2,788,578	2,562,361	5,350,939	3,530,545	3,320,329	6,850,874
Coffee	43,565	31,699	75,264	69,926	532,241	602,167

Table 7.4b: Area covered for major crops by season (Hectares)

Crop type	2015/16			2018/19		
	1st season	2nd season	Total area	1st season	2nd season	Total area
Maize	652,879	691,866	1,344,745	824,413	625,953	1,450,366
Rice	48,111	64,746	112,857	29,228	48,797	78,025
Millet	79,597	102,850	182,447	70,625	68,210	138,835
Sorghum	89,928	57,153	147,081	204,933	1,179,665	1,384,598
Beans	479,174	550,147	1,029,321	1,697,782	476,330	2,174,112
Groundnuts	170,013	206,297	376,310	58,752	177,496	236,248
Irish Potatoes	67,881	64,022	131,903	1,686,261	51,377	1,737,638
Sweet potatoes	252,387	233,279	485,666	163,354	134,044	297,398
Cassava	555,717	560,564	1,116,281	186,338	178,461	364,799
Banana	598,992	647,227	1,246,219	640,217	673,328	1,313,545
Coffee	9,706	6,217	15,923	395,105	211,806	606,911

Table 7.4c: Yield of major crops by season (Tons per Hectare)

Crop type	2015/16			2018/19		
	1st season	2nd season	Total area	1st season	2nd season	Total area
Maize	1.49	1.84	1.67	0.94	1.79	1.31
Rice	1.17	1.36	1.28	1.88	5.46	4.12
Millet	0.67	0.37	0.5	1.51	0.66	1.09
Sorghum	0.41	0.39	0.4	0.58	0.05	0.13
Beans	0.6	0.52	0.56	0.13	0.56	0.22
Groundnuts	0.32	0.42	0.37	1.4	0.85	0.99
Irish Potatoes	2.79	3.55	3.16	0.11	2.55	0.18
Sweet potatoes	1.88	1.75	1.82	5.74	2.59	4.32
Cassava	1.48	1.05	1.26	4.13	3.04	3.6
Banana	4.66	3.96	4.29	5.51	4.93	5.22
Coffee	4.49	5.1	4.73	0.18	2.51	0.99

7.9 Type of Seeds Used

Countries that have realized some success in agriculture employ the use of fertilizers, improved seeds and irrigation supported with credit and extension services. Uganda needs to embrace the use of modern farming methods if it is to overcome food insecurity challenges. In Uganda, a declining trend is observed in the use of improved seeds when 2015/16 is compared to the 2018/19 survey years. Improved seed use was reported for maize, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, cassava and beans. Crops for which no improved seeds were used in 2018/19 include rice, finger millet, banana food, and coffee.

Table 7.5: Use of Improved seeds by Crop type (%)

Crop type	2015/2016		2018/2019	
	1st season	2nd season	1st season	2nd season
Rice	7.8	4.8	0.0	0.0
Maize	9.4	13.3	8.5	9.7
Finger Millet	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Sorghum	5.4	1.3	3.3	0.0
Beans	1.3	0.9	0.3	1.6
Groundnuts	1.6	0.5	0	0.6
Irish Potatoes	6.0	0.1	2.1	0.8
Sweet Potatoes	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Cassava	13.7	11	0.6	0.6
Banana Food	4	0	0	0
Coffee	30.1	0	0	0

7.10 Farm Inputs

Many countries in the world have ensured food security and transformed agriculture through supporting farmers to use modern production inputs; like fertilizers and high yielding seeds (EPRC, 2011). According to the Agricultural Development Strategy and Investment Plan for 2010/11-2014/15 soil fertility is one of the major challenges to crop production in Uganda. In order to increase productivity, farmers need to apply fertilizers in addition to other complementary inputs. Table 7.6 presents the percentage of farmers that used three type of inputs i.e. organic fertilizer, in-organic fertilizer and pesticides. The results show that there was an increase in the use of the three inputs by panel farmers in 2018/19 as compared to 2015/16 and 2013/14.

Table 7.6: Use of inputs by type of crop, 2013/14-2018/19 (%)

2018/2019	Use of inorganic fertilizers		Use of organic fertilizers		Use of Pesticide	
	First season	Second season	First season	Second season	First season	Second season
Rice	6.3	4.8	4.1	0.0	18.6	15.2
Maize	4.4	5.5	6.0	5.3	16.5	10.4
Finger millet	0.7	0.0	2.9	1.9	2.8	0.0
Sorghum	0.0	0.0	0.1	0	1.5	0.3
Beans	2.5	4.0	7.6	6.0	11.9	10.0
Groundnuts	0.2	0.7	5.3	3.5	3.8	4.4
Irish potatoes	5.7	2.8	7.0	4.2	12.9	8.9
Sweet potatoes	0.3	0.3	3.3	2.0	3.8	2.3
Cassava	1.4	1.0	5.8	3.2	6.4	4.2
Banana food	1.5	2.3	17.8	14.4	7.1	6.7
Coffee	3.1	3.3	17.2	14.6	9.5	9.8
2015/2016						
Rice	4.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	17	4.7
Maize	3.3	2.6	3.6	1.4	7.0	6.3
Finger Millet	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.3
Sorghum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Beans	1.9	1.8	5.3	2.8	5.1	4.0
Groundnuts	2.1	0.3	1.4	0.2	2.6	1.5
Irish Potatoes	1.7	1.8	0.6	0.3	4.2	8.3
Sweet Potatoes	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.4	1.4	1.3
Cassava	1.0	0.6	3.2	1.4	2.2	2.7
Banana Food	1.3	0.8	14.8	8.0	3.4	4.5
Coffee	2.5	1.0	12.9	8.5	5	6.2

7.11 Summary of Findings

Majority of agriculture households were engaged in mixed farming (crop growing and animal rearing) and this is across all the survey years. Maize and beans were grown by the highest number of households while rice and Irish potatoes had the lowest number of households engaged.

The decisions on the use of parcels were largely made by males alone than by females alone or jointly and this is the case for all the waves.

Over 90 percent of agricultural land in Uganda is utilised for crop growing and animal rearing than other land use types such as fallow/pasture and rent hire out.

Ninety eight percent of the farmers in the country rely on rain fed agriculture than other sources of water such as irrigation or use of swamps.

Agricultural extension services to famers under the NAADS program declined in 2018/19 compared to the 2015/16 wave.

The major staple crop such as maize, beans and cassava had lower production reported in 2018/19 compared to 2015/16. Increased area cultivated under a crop was reported in 2018/19 for maize, sorghum, beans, Irish potatoes, banana and coffee.

A decline in the use of improved crop varieties was reported in 2018/19 compared to the 2015/16 survey year.

Increased use of inputs such as organic fertilizers, inorganic fertilizers and pesticides was reported in 2018/19 compared to 2015/16.

8 CHAPTER EIGHT

8 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

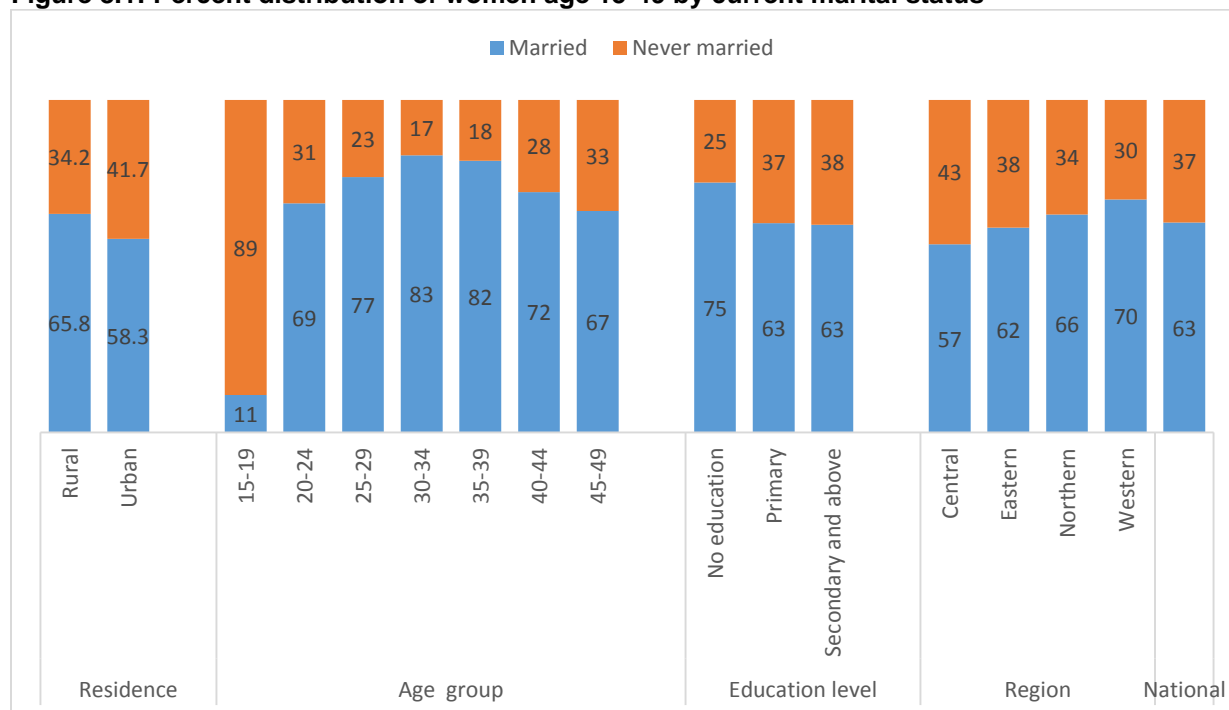
8.1 Introduction

Maternal health care broadly refers to measures taken to safeguard the health of women during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period. It encompasses the health care dimensions of family planning, preconception, prenatal, and postnatal care in order to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality. During the 2018/19 UNPS, information on maternal health care focused on the current use of contraceptives as well as the place of delivery and assistance received during delivery for all births that women of reproductive age had in the two years preceding the survey. Information on children feeding practices was also collected.

8.2 Current Marital status

Marriage is the gateway to family formation, the most basic unit of social and community organization in any society. It forms the setting in most societies within which childbearing occurs. Age at marriage is therefore one of the drivers of fertility because early marriages exposes teenagers to early pregnancy and hence early child bearing. Figure 8.1 shows the current marital status by residence, age group, education level and region. Sixty three percent of women age 15-49 were currently in a union (married). The proportion of unmarried women in urban areas is higher than those residing in rural areas. The proportion of women who have never been married decreases sharply with age, from more than 8 in 10 women age 15-19 to one in every three women in the 45-49 age groups. The decrease signals the high early marriages that are precedent in Uganda (by 20years of age approximately 69% of the women are in union). The highest proportions of married women were in Western region (70%) and among those with no education (75%).

Figure 8.1: Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by current marital status



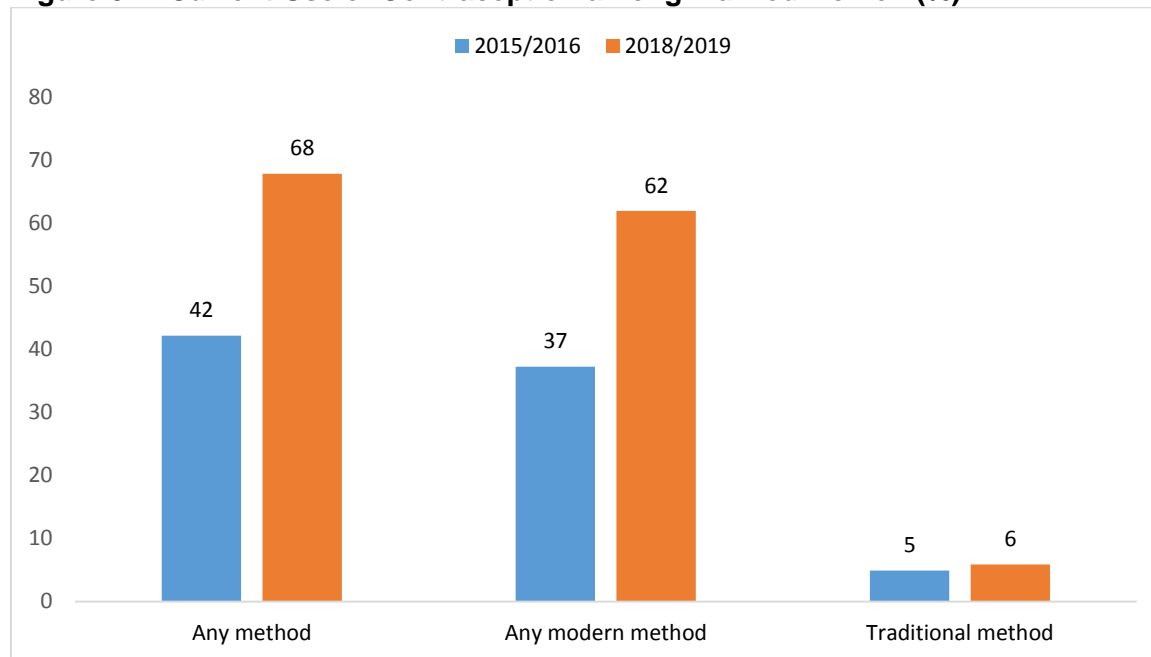
8.3 Current Use of Contraceptives

Despite Uganda’s liberal family planning policy, which states that all sexually active men and women should have access to contraceptives without need for consent from partner or parent, contraceptive use remains low, one of the lowest in the world. This partly explains the persistent high fertility in Uganda (6.2 children per woman UDHS 2016), which is a public health concern. Unwanted pregnancy, unsafe induced abortions and associated high morbidity and mortality among women may be partly attributed to low contraceptive use. The Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) takes into account all use of contraception among women aged 15-49, whether the concern of the user is permanent cessation of child-bearing or a desire to space births. The CPR is defined as the percentage of currently married women who are currently using a method of contraception. Current use of family planning services also serves to assess the success of family planning programs.

Figure 8.2 shows the Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) among married women aged 15 – 49 for the survey years 2015/16 and 2018/19. The use of contraceptive methods has been broadly categorized as no method used, modern or traditional methods used. Any method refers to use of any of Modern or Traditional methods, Modern methods used include; Injections, Male condoms, Pills, Implants, Female sterilization, IUDs, Diaphragm, Foam or Jerry and Traditional methods include; rhythm method, Locational Amenorrhea Method (LAM) and Withdrawal. The percentage of married women aged 15 – 49 who are

currently using any method of family planning has increased from 42 percent in 2015/16 to 68 percent in 2018/19.

Figure 8.2: Current Use of Contraception among married women (%)



8.3.1 Type of Family Planning Methods Used

Table 8.1 presents findings on the current use of contraception among married women by place of residence, and region for two panel waves. The use of contraceptive methods has been broadly categorized as no method used, modern and traditional methods used. Not using any method was the most common practice (58%) among married women in 2015/16 though this declined to 32 percent in 2018/19. The use of modern methods increased from 37 percent in 2015/16 to 62 percent in 2018/19. More women (64%) in urban areas used modern methods compared to the rural ones (61%) in 2018/19. Among the regions, more women in the central region used contraceptives compared to all the other regions and this is the case for both waves.

Table 8.1: Current Use of Contraception among married women by place of residence and region (%)

Background characteristics	2015/2016				
	Modern	Traditional	Others	Not Using	All
Residence					
Rural	35.8	4.2	0.2	59.8	100.0
Urban	42.6	6.0	0.5	50.9	100.0
Region					
Central	40.8	4.2	0.5	54.5	100.0
Eastern	39.3	2.5	0.5	57.7	100.0
Northern	28.4	11.9	0.0	59.8	100.0
Western	38.6	1.6	0.0	59.8	100.0
Overall	37.3	4.6	0.3	57.8	100.0

Background characteristics	2018/2019				
	Modern	Traditional	Others	Not Using	All
Residence					
Rural	61.0	3.9	2.2	32.9	100.0
Urban	64.1	3.8	1.8	30.3	100.0
Region					
Central	70.6	3.1	3.2	23.1	100.0
Eastern	59.4	5.6	4.0	31.0	100.0
Northern	50.0	6.8	0.7	42.5	100.0
Western	66.8	0.6	0.5	32.2	100.0
Overall	62.0	3.8	2.1	32.0	100.0

Table 8.2 presents the distribution of women currently using contraceptives by the type of family planning method, residence and survey year. Intrauterine Device (IUD) is the most commonly used method of contraception used by women in both 2015/16 and 2018/19 (30% and 20% respectively). By place of residence, the use of IUD by women in rural areas grew from 22 percent in 2015/16 to 38 percent in 2018/19; also in urban areas the proportion increased from 26 percent to 43 percent over the same period.

The use of injection comes second with the proportion increasing from 5 percent in 2015/16 to 10 percent in 2018/19 among the married women.

Female condoms were the least utilised method of contraception used by women.

Table 8.2: Distribution of Women Currently Using Contraceptives by method and Residence (%)

Type of method	All women						Married women					
	Rural		Urban		All		Rural		Urban		All	
	2015/16	2018/19	2015/16	2018/19	2015/16	2018/19	2015/16	2018/19	2015/16	2018/19	2015/16	2018/19
Female Sterilization	1.7	2.2	1.2	0.5	1.6	1.6	2.2	3.1	2.1	0.8	2.2	2.4
Male Sterilization		0.1		0.0		0.1		0.2		0.0		0.1
Pill	0.7	2.5	0.2	2.0	0.6	2.4	0.8	3.4	0.2	2.9	0.6	3.3
IUD	19.5	28.8	19.6	31.2	19.5	29.7	22.4	37.6	26.4	43.2	23.3	39.5
Injections	3.9	8.2	4.8	6.6	4.1	7.6	4.6	10.0	6.6	9.3	5.0	9.8
Diaphragm	2.5	3.4	4.7	3.8	3.1	3.5	2.9	4.7	5.7	5.7	3.5	5.0
Condom	2.7	1.7	6.5	3.5	3.7	2.3	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.1
Female Condom		0.0		0.1		0.0		0.0		0.1		0.0
Lam	0.2	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	2.8	0.0	1.6	0.2	2.4
Withdrawal	1.0	2.0	0.5	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.3	1.9	0.8	2.7	1.2	2.2
Moon Beads	2.9	2.2	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.4	3.0	0.1	4.5	0.3	3.3	0.2
Foam Or Jelly	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.7	2.1	1.3	1.8	0.8	2.0

Note: Male sterilization, female condoms and other methods are missing in the table under 2015/16 because they were not reported

Table 8.3 shows current use of contraception among married women by region in two survey waves. The Central region reported the highest (77%) contraceptive use among the regions and the least (58%) was reported in the Northern region in 2018/19. Contraceptive use increased in all the regions over the two waves though the Central region reported the biggest increase from 45 percent in 2015/16 to 77 percent in 2018/19.

Table 8.3: Current Use of Contraception among married women by Region (%)

Region	2015/16		
	Modern	Traditional	Not Using
Central	40.8	4.7	54.5
Eastern	39.3	3.0	57.7
Northern	28.4	11.9	59.8
Western	38.6	1.6	59.8
Overall	37.3	4.9	57.8
Region	2018/2019		
	Modern	Traditional	Not Using
Central	70.6	6.4	23.1
Eastern	59.4	9.6	31.0
Northern	50.0	7.5	42.5
Western	66.8	1.0	32.2
Overall	62.0	5.9	32.0

8.4 Place of Delivery

An important component of efforts to reduce the health risks of mothers and children is increasing the proportion of babies delivered under the supervision of skilled health professionals. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks of complications and infections that may cause death or serious illness to either the mother or the baby (or both). Data on place of delivery were obtained for all births delivered within the last two years prior to the survey.

Table 8.4 presents the percent distribution of live births in the two years preceding the survey by background characteristics and place of delivery. Seventy-seven percent of the births took place in a health facility of which about 57 percent were delivered from the public sector while the private sector accounted for about 20 percent. Twenty-one percent of the deliveries in the last two years took place at home. Younger (15-19 years) and older women (40-49) are more likely to deliver from home. The women in the urban areas (86%) are more likely to deliver from health facilities compared to rural women (72%). There are little variations in the proportion of women who delivered at a health facility among regions; however, Northern region had the lowest proportion of women who delivered at a health facility. The proportion of women delivering from a health facility increases with an increase in the levels of education and wealth quintile.

Table 8.4: Place of Delivery by some Background Characteristics (%)

	Public sector	Private sector	Home	Other	Total	Health Facility
Residence						
Rural	55.5	16.5	25.8	2.2	100	72.0
Urban	60.0	26.4	10.4	3.2	100	86.4
Age group						
15-19	54.8	19.1	23.5	2.6	100	73.9
20-24	56.5	21.2	21.3	1.1	100	77.7
25-29	61.3	16.1	19.1	3.5	100	77.4
30-34	54.9	28.1	12.2	4.7	100	83.0
35-39	64.2	16.1	18.6	1.1	100	80.3
40-44	47.8	19.1	32.5	0.6	100	66.9
45-49	37.1	3.9	58.4	0.6	100	41.0
Marital status						
Never married	50.5	12.5	37.0	0.0	100	63.0
Married	57.3	20.1	19.9	2.7	100	77.4
Education						
No education	45.0	11.0	41.9	2.1	100	56.0
Primary	54.6	16.5	26.0	3.0	100	71.1
Secondary+	60.5	23.5	13.9	2.2	100	84.0
Wealth quintile						
Quintile 1	61.0	6.1	31.2	1.6	100	67.1
Quintile 2	62.2	12.3	24.5	0.9	100	74.5
Quintile 3	49.4	21.9	26.7	2.0	100	71.3
Quintile 4	61.4	16.8	17.0	4.8	100	78.2
Quintile 5	49.3	33.8	13.4	3.5	100	83.1
Region						
Central	42.4	32.9	19.8	4.9	100	75.3
Eastern	67.1	11.4	20.4	1.1	100	78.5
Northern	56.3	18.0	23.7	1.9	100	74.3
Western	60.1	17.2	20.5	2.1	100	77.3
Total	56.9	19.7	20.9	2.5	100	76.6

8.5 Assistance during Delivery

Labour and delivery is the shortest and most critical period of the pregnancy-childbirth continuum because most maternal deaths arise from complications during delivery. Even with the best possible antenatal care, any delivery can become a complicated one and, therefore, skilled assistance is essential to safe delivery care. Obstetric care from a health professional during delivery is recognized as critical for the reduction of maternal and neonatal mortality.

Table 8.5 shows that more than three quarters (77%) were delivered with the assistance of a skilled health professional: Nine percent were assisted by a doctor, 62 percent by a nurse/midwife, and six

percent by a medical assistant. Births in urban areas (89%) are more likely to be assisted by a skilled health provider compared to births in the rural areas (72%). The proportion of women assisted by skilled health provider's decreased with an increase in the age of a woman. On the other hand it increases with the level of education and wealth quintile. Central region had the highest percentage (80%) of births assisted by the skilled provider followed by Western region with 79 percent and the Northern region reported the least of such deliveries (72%).

Table 8.5: Delivery assistance by type of provider according to background characteristics (%)

Background characteristics	Doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Medical Assistant	Nursing Aide	TBA	Relative/Friend	No one	others	Total	Skilled provider
Residence										
Rural	7.2	60.9	3.7	0.9	9.9	9.8	5.2	2.4	100	71.8
Urban	13.7	65.6	9.5	1.0	1.4	5.4	3.2	0.2	100	88.8
Age group										
15-19	7.8	65.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	21.3	1.1	2.6	100	73.3
20-24	8.5	62.4	7.0	1.3	7.1	10.1	1.9	1.8	100	77.9
25-29	8.2	68.8	2.4	1.1	5.9	7.8	5.0	0.9	100	79.4
30-34	10.7	69.8	7.9	1.2	3.9	4.6	2.0	0.0	100	88.4
35-39	10.6	59.3	9.3	0.6	7.6	5.7	6.2	0.7	100	79.2
40-44	10.2	51.1	1.2	0.2	13.6	7.0	9.6	7.2	100	62.5
45-49	9.5	18.2	8.0	0.0	21.3	20.5	16.8	5.7	100	35.7
Education										
No education	5.0	49.9	0.4	0.0	16.4	8.3	15.8	4.3	100	55.3
Primary	4.7	62.5	4.8	1.2	9.0	10.6	4.8	2.4	100	72.0
Secondary+	13.9	64.2	7.1	0.8	4.1	6.5	2.7	0.7	100	85.2
Wealth quintile										
Quintile 1	6.3	58.0	1.5	0.9	9.2	12.8	6.3	5.1	100	65.8
Quintile 2	4.0	62.2	7.7	1.0	10.7	7.9	5.2	1.4	100	73.9
Quintile 3	6.1	60.9	5.6	1.1	5.3	13.6	6.0	1.4	100	72.6
Quintile 4	11.5	63.6	5.8	0.7	7.7	6.2	2.8	1.8	100	80.9
Quintile 5	16.0	62.2	6.7	1.2	4.7	5.9	3.1	0.2	100	84.9
Region										
Central	17.9	57.2	5.2	0.6	11.3	6.0	1.3	0.5	100	80.3
Eastern	4.1	67.7	4.7	0.2	3.4	13.1	4.5	2.4	100	76.5
Northern	5.5	63.0	3.4	2.4	9.0	7.2	6.4	2.9	100	71.9
Western	9.4	61.7	8.0	0.8	5.8	7.1	5.9	1.2	100	79.1
Marital Status										
Never Married	0.6	58.2	2.6	1.3	9.0	17.4	8.6	2.3	100	61.4
Married	9.8	62.7	5.8	0.9	7.0	7.8	4.3	1.6	100	78.3
Total	9.3	62.4	5.6	0.9	7.1	8.4	4.6	1.7	100	77.3

8.6 Child weight at birth

A child's birth weight or size at birth indicates the child's vulnerability to the risk of childhood illness and the child's chance of survival. Children whose birth weight is less than 2.5 kilograms are considered to have a higher than average risk of early childhood death. For births in the two years preceding the survey, birth weight was recorded. Table 8.6 presents information on child's weight at birth, according to background characteristics. Among children with a reported birth weight, four percent were of low birth weight (less than 2.5 kg). The proportion of babies with low birth weight was highest amongst rural women and younger mothers age 20-24 (5.3 percent and 7 percent respectively). The proportion of women with low births weights decrease with an increase in the level of education. The Northern region has the highest proportion of babies with low birth weight (8 percent).

Table 8.6: Child weight by background characteristics (%)

	low weight	Normal	Over weight	Total
Residence				
Rural	5.3	83.1	11.5	100
Urban	2.9	85.2	11.9	100
Age group				
15-19	5.3	93.1	1.5	100
20-24	7.0	80.2	12.8	100
25-29	4.8	85.0	10.2	100
30-34	2.6	84.8	12.6	100
35-39	3.7	84.6	11.8	100
40-44	4.6	87.0	8.4	100
45-49	0.0	67.2	32.8	100
Education				
No education	8.4	69.9	21.7	100
Primary	4.3	83.6	12.1	100
Secondary+	4.1	85.5	10.4	100
Wealth quintile				
Quintile 1	4.1	80.9	15.1	100
Quintile 2	3.1	89.5	7.4	100
Quintile 3	8.0	77.5	14.5	100
Quintile 4	2.8	86.2	11.1	100
Quintile 5	4.0	83.2	12.8	100
Region				
Central	3.2	86.9	9.8	100
Eastern	3.2	79.3	17.5	100
Northern	7.9	83.4	8.7	100
Western	4.1	85.0	10.9	100
Marital status				
Never married	2.4	90.1	7.5	100
Married	4.5	83.6	11.9	100
Total	4.4	83.9	11.7	100

Note: underweight = less than 2.5kg, Normal =2.5kg-4kg and overweight=above 4kg

8.7 Child nutrition

The nutritional status of children is one of the critical aspects about a child's growth and development to adulthood. The survey collected information on children 0-59 months which among others include; breastfeeding and frequency, supplementary feeding practices, taking of vitamin A, occurrence of fever in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey, vaccination against measles, DPT3, and use of mosquito net the previous night. Anthropometric measurements that include measurement of height and weight were also done. Stunting, wasting and underweight are some of the most common nutrition indicators used globally. The findings in Table 8.7 shows that the percentage of under five children who are short for their age has been reducing over the years from 34 percent in 2013/14 to 27 percent in 2015/16 and finally to 23 percent in 2018/19. Similarly, the proportion of children who are thin for their height and weight has reduced from 5 percent in 2013/14 to 3 percent in 2018/19. The proportion of children under the age of five that are underweight dropped from 10 percent in 2013/14 to 8 percent in 2015/16 and remained the same in 2018/19.

Table 8.7: The percentage of children under the age of five stunted, wasted, and underweight by back ground characteristics over the years

Background characteristics	2013/2014			2015/2016			2018/2019		
	Stunted	Wasted	Underweight	Stunted	Wasted	Underweight	Stunted	Wasted	Underweight
Sex									
Male	37.0	6.9	11.9	29.8	3.6	8.5	30.7	1.9	9.8
Female	31.9	3.0	9.2	25.0	4.5	7.3	16.4	3.3	6.0
Residence									
Urban	35.0	4.5	10.1	28.9	4.2	8.2	25.8	2.3	8.5
Rural	30.7	6.3	12.1	20.6	3.7	6.7	16.0	3.6	6.0
Region									
Central	33.3	3.3	9.3	25.1	1.6	6.3	25.9	2.3	10.0
Eastern	34.7	2.5	10.6	28.2	3.3	9.3	18.8	3.5	6.7
Northern	31.7	8.1	13.3	23.8	6.3	11.9	17.2	2.8	10.0
Western	37.8	6.7	8.5	32.6	6.3	4.4	29.6	1.9	5.4
Overall	34.3	4.8	10.4	27.3	4.1	7.9	23.1	2.6	7.8

8.7 Summary of Findings

Sixty three percent of women in panel households were in union (Married) in 2018/19. The proportion of never married women was higher (42%) in urban areas compared to the rural areas (34%).

The percentage of married women currently using any method of family planning, increased from 42 percent in 2015/16 to 68 percent in 2018/19. The use of modern methods of contraception increased from 37 percent in 2015/16 to 62 percent in 2018/19. Intrauterine device (IUD) was reported as the most used type of contraceptive among all women and female condoms were the least used. The central region reported the highest contraceptive use among all the regions and the Northern region reported the lowest.

Seventy seven percent of deliveries by women in 2018/19 took place in health facilities under the care of qualified health professional.

The percentage of stunted children reduced from 27 percent in 2015/16 to 23 percent in 2018/19.

The proportion of wasted children reduced from 5 percent in 2013/14 to 3 percent in 2018/19.

9 ANNEXES

9 DEFINITION OF TERMS

A **Wave** is a complete cycle of 12 months within which two visits of data collection are made to each household in the Panel Survey Program

An **Agricultural household or Holding** is an economic unit of agricultural production under single or joint management comprising of all land used wholly or partly for crop production purposes and all livestock kept, without regard to title, legal form or size.

A **Household** is defined as a person or group of people who have been living and eating their meals together for at least 6 of the 12 months preceding the interview.

Household Head is defined as the person who manages the income earned and the expense incurred by the household and is considered by other members of the household as the head.

An **Original household** is household that was found in same location as during the 2005/06 UNHS.

Shifted households are households that shifted from their original location in 2005/06 to any other place; either within the same Enumeration Area or outside the Enumeration Area.

Movers are individuals related to the household head that permanently left their original households to either join an existing or form a new household.

Split-Off households are new households that were formed or already existing households joined by the Movers.

Attrition of households occurs when cases are lost from the original sample over time or over a series of sequential processes.

A **Tracking Target** is an individual(s) within the 20 percent sample of households that were selected for tracking and is related to the household head.

Six-Tracer Drugs are essential medicines useful in treating common diseases like Malaria, Pneumonia, Diarrhoea, HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, Diabetes and Hypertension.

Engel Ratio is the share of food expenditure to total household expenditure.

Absolute Poverty Line is equivalent to One US dollar per person per day in Purchasing Power Parity expressed in 2005/06 prices.

Chronic Poverty occurs when a household's per adult consumption expenditure remains below the absolute poverty line over time.

Transient Poverty occurs when the consumption expenditure of a household oscillates below or above the absolute poverty line at different points in time.

Household Size refers to the number of usual members in a household as of the date of the survey.

A **Maama Kit** is an all-in-one set comprising of everything needed to help provide a clean and safe delivery for an expecting mother.

A **Stock-Out** occurs when health facilities have no medicine at one-point-in-time or over a period of days, weeks or months.

Village Health Teams constitute the first contact point for the majority of people at the village level especially in the rural areas.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) is defined as the percentage of currently married women who are currently using a method of contraception.

10 CHALLENGES OF COLLECTING PANEL SURVEY DATA

Although it is well known that Panel surveys provide data for management of change and assessment of dynamics, understanding the short comings of panel survey data collection is critical for research. Poor data quality may lead to biased estimates and incorrect interpretations thus misleading policy makers who are the key users of the UNPS findings. The common challenges experienced include:

Respondent Fatigue

Given the repetitive nature of Panel surveys, it is important to take into account the increasing levels of fatigue experienced by most respondents.

Respondent reporting errors or Under-reporting

It is important to note that because of the continued visits to the same households, the often tedious, complex and effortful data recording mechanism and because most of the respondents have become conversant with the type of questions asked; the probability of some giving false information just to ensure the interview ends early whilst others see no need to give relevant information as they find that they do not directly benefit from the survey as they would have expected.

Illiteracy of household members

The survey collected information on daily harvest from agricultural households using a crop card. The requirement was for each household to fill in the card daily as and when they harvested any crops from their farms. Some of the households found difficulty filling the crop card given the level of illiteracy of its members.

Difficulties in tracking of respondents

Tracking of some of the targeted respondents was problematic given that the information on the movers was collected through consultations with relatives and friends at the target's last known location. The geographic scatter of the targets made it difficult to find and interview many of the movers in the given time period.

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12 PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE 2018/19 UGANDA NATIONAL PANEL SURVEY

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13 QUESTIONNAIRE

Batch Sequence No

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL



**Uganda Bureau
of Statistics**



THE UGANDA NATIONAL PANEL SURVEY 2018/19

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

**[TO BE ANSWERED BY HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND IN HIS/HER ABSENCE,
BY AN ADULT MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD]**

SECTION 1A: HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS										
1. District Name and Code										
2. County/Municipality										
3. Sub-County/Division/Town Council										
4. Parish/Ward										
5. EA										
6. LC Name										
7. Rural/Urban (<i>Urban =1; Other Urban =2; Rural =3</i>)										
8. Household Sample Number										
9. Name of Household Head										
10. Contact 1 (H/H Head)										
11. Immediate Contact 2										
12. Immediate Contact 3										
13. Household code										
14. Cluster ID (from Cwest)										
15. Tracking target (<i>Yes=1; No=2</i>)										
16. Type of interview (<i>Full=1; Half=2</i>)										
17. Visit type: (<i>first visit= 1; second visit = 2</i>)										
18. Wave created (version March2014)										

SECTION 1B: STAFF DETAILS AND SURVEY TIME

CODE

1. NAME OF INTERVIEWER:													
								DD	MM	YYYY			
2. DATE OF INTERVIEW:													
3. NAME OF SUPERVISOR:													
								D	D	M	M	Y	YYY
4. DATE OF CHECKING:													
5. STARTING TIME:													
6a. RESPONSE CODE: 1 ST VISIT								6b. REASON					
1. Completed all of interview 2. Completed Roster & Link to Agriculture question in Sec19 – Only section required this visit 3. Partially completed sections required for this visit>>ask 6B 4. Not done at all>>ask 6B													
7a. RESPONSE CODE: 2 ND VISIT								7b. REASON					
1. Completed all of interview 2. Completed Roster UPDATE – Only section required this visit 3. Partially completed sections required for this visit>>ask 7B 4. Not done at all>>ask 7B													
CODES FOR 6b & 7b GIVE REASON IF THE HOUSEHOLD IS NOT ABLE TO PARTICIPATE IN OR COMPLETE THE SURVEY													
Refused	1	Moved to another village/town/district	7										
No competent respondent at time of visit	2	Moved to a neighboring country	8										
H/H not known/not found	3	Shifted to unknown location	9										
HH/Disintegrated	4	Transferred due to work/ education	10										
Not at home for extended period	5	Resettled home from the camp	11										
Dwelling destroyed	6	Moved to another camp	12										
9. GPS COORDINATES:													
	N=1	S=2	D	M									
LAT													
LONG													
10. REMARKS:													
a)													
b)													
c)													
11a. Key respondent 1 st Visit													
11b. Key respondent 2 nd Visit													

Section 2: Household Roster

We would like to make a complete list of household members.

PERSON ID	We would like to make a complete list of household members in the last 12 months including guests who slept here last night and those that left the household permanently. ASK IF ALL MEMBERS ARE LISTED	Sex 1= M 2= F	What is the relationship of [NAME] to the head of the household? 1= Head 2= Spouse 3= Son/daughter of head or spouse 4= Grand child 5= Parent of head or spouse 6= Sister/Brother of head or spouse 7= Nephew/Niece 8= Other relatives 10= Non-relative	During the past 12 months, how many months did [NAME] live here? WRITE 12 IF ALWAYS PRESENT OR IF AWAY LESS THAN A MONTH WRITE 00 IF PRESENT FOR LESS THAN A MONTH IF '12 months', >>7	If [NAME] has not stayed for 12 months, what is the main reason for absence? SEE CODE BOOK.	What is the residential status of [NAME]? 1=Usual member present 2= Usual member absent 3=Regular member present 4=Regular member absent 5=Guest (>> NEXT PERSON) 6=Usual member who left hh more than 6 months ago (>> NEXT PERSON) 7=Left permanently (>> NEXT PERSON) INTERVIEWER: FOR RESPONSES 1-4, WRITE NAME ON FLAP AT SAME ID NUMBER	How old is [NAME] in completed years? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, WRITE 0	What is the date of birth of [NAME]? IF DAY OR MONTH IS UNKNOWN, MARK '99'.			For persons 10 years and above What is the present marital status of [NAME]? 1= Married monogamously 2= Married polygamous 3=Divorced /Separated 4= Widow/Widower 5= Never Married	SECOND VISIT		
				DD	MM	YYYY	9A	9B	9C	10		11 Is [NAME] still a member of your household? 1= Yes (>> NEXT PERSON) 2= No	12 Why did [NAME] leave the household? USE THE SAME CODE AS 6	13 Where did [NAME] go? USE DISTRICT CODE And region
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9A	9B	9C	10	11	12	13
01														
02														
03														
04														
05														
06														
07														
08														
09														
10														

Section 3: General Information on Household Members

Ask only household members (USUAL AND REGULAR MEMBERS).

PERSON ID	FAMILY BACKGROUND							ETHNICITY	MALARIA				CODES FOR Q3 & Q6
	For ALL household members							For all household members	For all household members				
	Is the natural father of [NAME] living in this household? 1= Yes 2= No (>>3) 3= Dead (>>5A)	IF COL 2A IS YES=1 ID CODE OF FATHER >> 5A	What is the highest level of father's education completed? SEE CODES IN SIDEBAR	What is his usual occupation? SEE CODE BOOK.	Is the natural mother of [NAME] living in this household? 1= Yes 2= No (>>6) 3= Dead (>>9)	IF COL 5A IS YES=1 ID CODE OF MOTHER >> 9	What is the highest level of mother's education completed? SEE CODES IN SIDEBAR	What is her usual occupation? SEE CODE BOOK.	What is [NAME]'s ethnic group/tribe? SEE CODE BOOK.	Did [NAME] sleep under a mosquito net last night? 1= Yes, Untreated Net 2= Yes, Insecticide Treated Net 3= No (>> 13) 9= Don't Know (>> 13)	Under which kind or brand did [NAME] sleep? (observe) 1= Olyset 2= Permanet 3= Duranet 4= Net protect 5= Interceptor 6= Other 9= Don't Know/net not labeled	Was this net ever soaked or dipped in a liquid to repel mosquitoes or bugs during the past 12 months? 1= Yes 2= No 3= Not sure	
1	2A	2B	3	4	5A	5B	6	7	9	10	11	12	
01													
02													
03													
04													
05													
06													
07													
08													
09													
10													

10=Some schooling but did NOT Complete P.1

11=Completed P.1
12=Completed P.2
13=Completed P.3
14=Completed P.4
15=Completed P.5
16=Completed P.6
17=Completed P.7

21=Completed J.1
22=Completed J.2
23=Completed J.3

31=Completed S.1
32=Completed S.2
33=Completed S.3
34=Completed S.4
35=Completed S.5
36=Completed S.6

41=Completed Post primary Specialized training or Certificate

51=Completed Post- secondary Specialized training or diploma

61=Completed Degree and above

70=Some primary
71=Some secondary
73=Never attended school

99=DK

P E R S O N I D	MIGRATION For all household members					
	In which district/ country was [NAME] born? SEE CODE BOOK.	How many years has [NAME] lived in this place/village? RECORD 100 IF SINCE BIRTH (>>NEXT PERSON) IF <1 YEAR, RECORD 00	In which district/ country did [NAME] live 5 years ago? SEE CODE BOOK. DO NOT ASK IF AGE<5	In which district/ country did [NAME] live before moving to current place of residence? SEE CODE BOOK.	What was the main reason for moving to the current place of residence? 1= To look for work 2= Other income reasons 3= Drought, flood or other weather related condition 4= Eviction 5= Other land related problems 6= Illness, injury 7= Disability 8=Education 9= Marriage 10= Divorce 11= To escape insecurity 12= To return home from displacement 13= Abduction 14= Follow/join family 96= Other (specify)	In how many other places (such as another village, town or abroad) did [NAME] live for 6 or more months at one time since 2008/09?
1	13	15	14	16	18	19
01						
02						
03						
04						
05						
06						
07						
08						
09						

Section 4: Education (All Persons 3 Years and above)

Ask the following questions about all members of the household (usual and regular) who are 3 years and above.

P E R S O N I D	INTERVIEWER:		Can [NAME] read and write with understanding in any language? SEE CODES AT RIGHT >>NEXT SECTION IF current age>24 AND Wave 3 Q5=1 or =2	Has [NAME] ever attended any formal school? 1= Never attended 2= Attended school in the past (>> 7) 3= Currently attending school (>> 9)	Why has [NAME] not attended school? SEE CODES AT RIGHT [>> NEXT PERSON]	What was the highest grade/classes that [NAME] completed? SEE CODE BOOK.	What was the <u>main</u> reason that [NAME] left school? SEE CODES AT RIGHT [>> NEXT PERSON]	What grade/class was [NAME] attending in [THE LAST COMPLETED SCHOOL YEAR]? SEE CODE BOOK.	What grade/class is [NAME] currently attending? SEE CODE BOOK.	Who manages the school [NAME] attends? 1= Government 2= Private 3= NGO 4= Religious organization (Faith-based) 96= Other (specify)	What type of school is [NAME] currently attending? 1= Day(>>13) 2= Boarding (>> 15) 3= Day and Boarding	CODES FOR COL 4 1= Unable to read and write 2= Able to read only 4= Able to read and write 5=Uses Braille CODES FOR COL 6 1= Too expensive 2= Too far away 3= Poor school quality 4= Had to help at home 5= Had to help with farm work 6= Had to help with family business 7= Education not useful 8= Parents did not want 9= Not willing to attend 10= Too young 11= Orphaned 12= Displaced 13= Disabled 14= Insecurity 96= Other (specify) CODE FOR COL 8 1= Completed desired schooling 2= Further schooling not avail. 3= Too expensive 4= Too far away 5= Had to help at home 6= Had to help with farm work 7= Had to help with family business 8= Poor school quality 9= Parents did not want 10= Not willing to attend further 11= Poor academic progress 12= Sickness or calamity in
	IS [NAME] ANSWERING FOR HIMSELF OR HERSELF? (FOR CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF 7, THE GUARDIAN SHOULD RESPOND FOR THEM) 1= Yes (>>4) 2= No	WHAT IS THE ID CODE OF THE PERSON RESPONDING FOR [NAME]?										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
01												
02												
03												
04												
05												
06												
07												
08												

Q10B NAME OF SCHOOL if [NAME] is currently attending school (Q5=3)

1		6
2		7
3		8
4		9
5		10

Section 4 Cont'd: Education (All Persons 3 Years and above)

Ask the following questions about all members of the household (usual and regular) who are 3 years and above who are currently attending school

PERSON ID	If q12 = 3 Enumerator: Is [NAME] currently boarding at school? 1 = Boarding Section (>> 15) 2 = Day Section	Distance to the school in km? ONLY FOR DAY SCHOLARS	Time to school MODE OF TRANSPORT 1=Walk/foot 2 = Taxi(car) 3 = Pickup/truck 4=Bus/Minibus 5=bodaboda (bicycle) 6 = Bodaboda (motorcycle) 7 = Own motorcycle 8=Own Bicycle 9= Own car 96 = other (specify)	How much has this household spent during the past 12 months on [NAME]'s schooling? IF NOTHING WAS SPENT, WRITE 0. IF THE RESPONDENT CAN ONLY GIVE A TOTAL AMOUNT, WRITE '1' IN THE RELEVANT COLUMNS AND THE TOTAL AMOUNT IN COLUMN 15G.							Is [NAME] currently receiving a scholarship or subsidy given by the government/any organization or school (including UPE/USE) to support [NAME]'s education? 1= Yes 2= No (>>18)	Main source Funding 1= Govt 2= NGO 3= Religious organization 4=School 6=Other (specify) 9= Don't Know	For day scholars only Does [NAME] get meals at school? 1= Yes, provided free 2= Yes, parents pay/contribute 3= No	
				School and registration fees (contribution to school development fund)	Uniforms and sport clothes	Books and school supplies	Costs to and from school	Boarding fees	Other Expenses	Total expenses				
1	12_1	13	14	14B	15A	15B	15C	15D	15E	15F	15G	16	17	18
01														
02														
03														
04														
05														
06														
07														
08														
09														

10																			
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Section 5: Health

Ask the following questions about all members of the household (usual and regular).

PERSON ID	INTERVIEWER:		During the past 30 days, did [NAME] suffer from any illness or injury? 1= Yes 2= No (>> NEXT PERSON)	For how many days did [NAME] suffer due to illness or injury during the past 30 days? DAYS	For how many days did [NAME] have to stop doing [NAME]'s usual activities due to illness or injury during the past 30 days? DAYS	Can you describe the symptoms that [NAME] primarily suffered due to the major illness or injury during the past 30 days? RECORD UP TO 2 SYMPTOM CODES SEE CODES AT RIGHT	Was anyone consulted (e.g. a doctor, nurse, pharmacist or traditional healer) for the major illness/injury during the past 30 days? 1= Yes (>> 10) 2= No	Why was no one consulted for the major illness? SEE CODES AT RIGHT [>>NEXT PERSON]	Where did [NAME] go for the first consultation during the past 30 days? PUBLIC SECTOR 1= Government hospital 2= Government health centre 3= Outreach 4= Government Community Based Distributor PRIVATE SECTOR 5= Private hospital 6= Pharmacy/ drug shop 7= Private Doctor/Nurse/Midwife/Clinic 8= Outreach 9= NGO Community Based Distributor OTHER SOURCE 10= Shop 11= Religious Institution 12= Friend/ Relative 13= Traditional Healer 96= Other (specify)	Distance to the place where this treatment was sought for in km? KMS	What was the cost of this consultation, including any medicine prescribed even if purchased elsewhere? SHILLINGS	CODES FOR COL 7 1= Diarrhoea (acute) 2= Diarrhoea (chronic, 1 month or more) 3= Weight loss (major) 4= Fever (acute) 5= Fever (recurring) 6= Wound 7= Skin rash 8= Weakness 9= Severe headache 10= Fainting 11= Chills (feeling hot and cold) 12= Vomiting 13= Cough 14= Productive cough 15= Coughing blood 16= Pain on passing urine 17= Genital sores 18= Mental disorder 19= Abdominal pain 20= Sore throat 21= Difficulty breathing 22= Burn 23= Fracture 96= Other (specify)	
	IS [NAME] ANSWERING FOR HIMSELF OR HERSELF? 1= Yes (>>4) 2= No	WHAT IS THE ID CODE OF THE PERSON RESPONDING FOR [NAME]?											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7A	7B	8	9	10	11	12	
01													
02													
03													
04													
05													
06													
07													
08													

CODES FOR

Section 15: Household Consumption Expenditure

Part A: Number of household members present

On average, how many people were present in the last 7 days? In this section children are defined as less than 18 years.

Household Members				Visitors			
Male adults	Female adults	Male children	Female children	Male adults	Female adults	Male children	Female children

Part B: Food, Beverage, and Tobacco (During the Last 7 Days)

Item Description	Code	Did your HH consume [ITEM] 1= Yes 2=No>>NEXT ITEM	How many days was [ITEM] consumed out of the last 7 days?	Unit of Qty	Consumption out of Purchases				Consumption out of home produce		Received in-kind/Free		Market Price	Farm gate /producer price
					Household		Away from home		Qty	Value	Qty	Value		
					Qty	Value	Qty	Value						
1	2	3A	3B	3C	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Matooke (Bunch)	101													
Matooke (Cluster)	102													
Matooke (Heap)	103													
Matooke (Others)	104													
Sweet Potatoes (Fresh)	105													
Sweet Potatoes (Dry)	106													
Sweet Potatoes (Flour)	180													
Cassava (Fresh)	107													
Cassava (Dry)	181													
Cassava (Flour)	182													
Irish Potatoes	109													
Rice	110													
Maize (grains)	111													
Maize (cobs)	112													
Maize (flour)	113													
Bread (Loaf)	190													
Bread (Buns)	191													
Wheat (flour)	172													
Chapati	173													
Millet	115													
Sorghum (flour)	116													
Beef	117													
Pork	118													
Goat Meat	119													
Other Meat	120													
Chicken	121													
Fresh Fish	122													
Dry/ Smoked fish	123													
Eggs	124													
Fresh Milk	125													
Infant Formula Foods	126													
Cooking oil	127													
Ghee	128													
Margarine, Butter, etc	129													

Part B cont'd: Food, Beverage, and Tobacco (During the Last 7 Days)

Item Description	Code	Did your HH consume [ITEM] 1= Yes 2= No>>NEXT ITEM	How many days was [ITEM] consumed out of the last 7 days?	Unit of Qty	Consumption out of Purchases				Consumption out of home produce		Received in-kind/Free		Market Price	Farm gate price
					Household		Away from home		Qty	Value	Qty	Value		
					Qty	Value	Qty	Value						
1	2	3A	3B	3C	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Passion Fruits	130													
Sweet Bananas	131													
Mangoes	132													
Oranges	133													
Watermelon	169													
Pineapple	170													
Pawpaw	171													
Apples	174													
Other Fruits	134													
Onions	135													
Tomatoes	136													
Cabbages	137													
Dodo	138													
Green Pepper	164													
Pumpkins	165													
Avocado	166													
Carrots	167													
Eggplants	168													
Other vegetables	139													
Beans fresh)	140													
Beans (dry)	141													
Ground nuts (in shell)	142													
Ground nuts (shelled)	143													
Ground nuts (pounded)	144													
Ground nuts (paste)	163													
Peas(fresh)	145													
Peas(dry)	162													
Simsim	146													
Sugar	147													
Coffee	148													
Tea	149													
Salt	150													
Soda*	151													
Beer*	152													
Water	175													
Other Alcoholic drinks	153													
Other drinks	154													
Cigarettes	155													

Other Tobacco		156													
Item Description	Code	Did your HH consume [ITEM] 1= Yes 2= No>>NEXT ITEM	How many days was [ITEM] consumed out of the last 7 days?	Unit of Qty	Consumption out of Purchases				Consumption out of home produce		Received in-kind/Free		Market Price	Farm gate price	
					Household		Away from home								
					Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value			
1	2	3A	3B	3C	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Expenditure in Restaurants on:															
1. Food	157														
2. Soda	158														
3. Beer	159														
Other juice	160														
Other foods	161														

* Sodas and Beers to be recorded here are those that are not taken with food in restaurants.

PART B Cont'd: Food Fortification
CHECK WHETHER THE HOUSEHOLD CONSUMED ANY MAIZE FLOUR, SUGAR, SALT OR COOKING OIL DURING THE LAST 7 DAYS

14.1: Have you heard of or do you have any knowledge about food fortification? = No

Item Description	Code	Did the household consume [ITEM] 1= Yes 2=No>>NEXT ITEM	Is the [ITEM] fortified? 1= Yes 2= No 3= Don't Know	What Brand of MAIZE FLOUR was consumed? SPECIFY		What brand of COOKING OIL was consumed?		What brand of SUGAR was consumed?		What brand of SALT was consumed?		What brand of WHEAT FLOUR was consumed?	
				16A	CODE 16B	17A	CODE 17B	18A	CODE 18B	19A	CODE 19B	20A	CODE 20B
Maize flour	113												
Cooking oil	127												
Sugar	147												
Salt	150												

Wheat Flour	172										
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Part C: Non-Durable Goods and Frequently Purchased Services (During the last 30 days)

Item Description	C O D E	Did the HH consume [ITEM] 1=Yes 2=No>> NEXT ITEM	Unit of Quantity	Purchases		Home produced		Received in-kind/Free		Unit Price
				Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	
1	2	2.1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rent of rented house/Fuel/power										
Rent of rented house	301									
Imputed rent of owned house	302									
Imputed rent of free house	303									
Maintenance and repair expenses	304									
Water	305									
Electricity	306									
Generators/lawn mower fuels	307									
Paraffin (Kerosene)	308									
Charcoal	309									
Firewood	310									
Others	311									
Non-durable and Personal Goods										
Matches	451									
Washing soap	452									
Bathing soap	453									
Diapers	460									
Sanitary Towels	470									
Tooth paste	454									
Cosmetics	455									
Handbags, travel bags etc	456									
Batteries (Dry cells)	457									
Newspapers and Magazines	458									
Others	459									

Part C cont'd: Non-Durable Goods and Frequently Purchased Services (During the last 30 days)

Item Description	Code	Did the HH consume [ITEM] 1=Yes 2=No>> NEXT ITEM	Unit of Quantity	Purchases		Home produced		Received in-kind/Free		Unit Price
				Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	
1	2	2.1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Transport and communication										
Tires, tubes, spares, etc	461									
Petrol, diesel etc	462									
Taxi fares	463									
Bus fares	464									
Bodaboda fares	465									
Stamps, envelops, etc.	466									
Air time & services fee for owned fixed/ mobile phones	467									
Expenditure on phones not owned	468									
Others	469									
Health and Medical Care										
Consultation Fees	501									
Medicines etc	502									
Hospital/ clinic charges	503									
Traditional Doctors fees/ medicines	504									
Others	505									
Other services										
Sports, theaters, etc	601									
Dry Cleaning and Laundry	602									
Houseboys/ girls, Shamba boys etc	603									
Barber and Beauty Shops	604									
Expenses in hotels, lodging, etc	605									

Part D: Semi-Durable Goods and Durable Goods and Service (During the last 365 days)

Item Description	Code	Did the HH consume [ITEM] 1=Yes 2=No>> NEXT ITEM	Purchases	Consumption out of household /enterprise stock	Received in-kind/Free
			Value	Value	Value
1	2	2.1	3	4	5
Clothing and Footwear					
Men's clothing	201				
Women's clothing	202				
Children's clothing (excluding school uniforms)	203				
Other clothing and clothing materials	204				
Tailoring and Materials	205				
Men's Footwear	206				
Women's Footwear	207				
Children's Footwear	208				
Other Footwear and repairs	209				
Furniture, Carpet, Furnishing etc					
Furniture Items	301				
Carpets, mats, etc	302				
Curtains, Bed sheets, etc	303				
Bedding Mattresses	304				
Blankets	305				
Others and Repairs	306				
Household Appliances and Equipment					
Appliances: Electric iron, / Kettles, Refrigerator etc	401				
Charcoal and Kerosene Stoves	402				
Electronic Equipment (TV, radio cassette etc)	403				
Bicycles	404				
Radio	405				
Motors, Pick-ups, etc	406				
Motor cycles	407				
Computers for household use	408				
Phone Handsets (both fixed and mobile)	409				
Other equipment and repairs	410				
Jewelry, Watches, etc	411				

Part D cont'd: Semi-Durable Goods and Durable Goods and Service (During the last 365 days)

1	Code 2	Did the HH consume [ITEM] 1=Yes 2=No>> NEXT ITEM 2.1	Purchases	Consumption out of household enterprise stock	Received in-kind/Free
			Value 3	Value 4	Value 5
Glass/ Table ware, Utensils, etc					
Plastic basins	501				
Plastic plates/ tumblers	502				
Jerry cans and plastic buckets	503				
Enamel and metallic utensils	504				
Switches, plugs, cables, etc	505				
Others and repairs	506				
Education					
School fees including PTA	601				
Boarding and Lodging	602				
School uniform	603				
Books and supplies	604				
Costs to and from school	607				
Other educational expenses	605				
Total education expenses	606				
Services Not elsewhere Specified					
Expenditure on household functions	701				
Insurance Premiums	702				
Other services N.E.S.	703				

Part E: Non-consumption Expenditure

Item description 1	Code 2	Did the HH consume [ITEM] 1=Yes 2=No>> NEXT ITEM 2.1	Value (During the last 365 days) 3
Income tax	801		
Property rates (taxes)	802		
User fees and charges	803		
Local Service tax	804		
Pension and social security payments	805		
Remittances, gifts, and other transfers	806		
Funerals and other social functions	807		

Section 8: Labour Force Status (for all household members 10 years and above)

For all household members 10 years and above (usual and regular)

Interest on loans	808	
Others (like subscriptions, interest to consumer debts, etc.)	809	

IDENTIFICATION

PERSON ID	IS [NAME] ANSWERING FOR HIMSELF OR HERSELF?	WHAT IS THE ID CODE OF THE PERSON RESPONDING FOR [NAME]?	In the last 7 days did [NAME] work for a wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind, from work in agriculture or non-agriculture, and including doing paid domestic work, even if it was for only one hour?	Did [NAME] do any of this type of work in the last 12 months?	In the last 7 days, did [NAME] run a business of any size, for themselves or another household member, even if it was for only one hour?	Did [NAME] run a business in the last 12 months?	In the last 7 days, did [NAME] help without being paid in any kind of businesses run by this household, even if it was only for one hour?	Did [NAME] do any of this in the last 12 months?	In the last 7 days, was [NAME] an apprentice?	Was [NAME] an apprentice in the last 12 months?	In the last 7 days, did [NAME] work on this household's farm?	Did [NAME] work on the household's farm in the past 12 months?	AMONG THE ANSWERS TO 4, 6, 8, 10 AND 12, IS THERE A "YES" (CODE 1)?	Even if [NAME] did not do any work for pay or profit, did not help without pay in household business and did not participate in an apprenticeship in the last 7 days, did [NAME] have a job or business they will definitely return to?
	1= Yes (>>4) 2= No	?	1 = Yes 2 = No	1 = Yes 2 = No	1 = Yes 2 = No	1 = Yes 2 = No	1 = Yes 2 = No	1 = Yes 2 = No	1 = Yes 2 = No	1 = Yes 2 = No	1 = Yes 2 = No	1 = Yes 2 = No	1=Yes (>>19) 2=No	1 = Yes (>>19) 2 = No
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
01														
02														
03														
04														
05														
06														
07														
08														
09														

10													
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Section 8 Cont'd: Labour Force Status (for all household members 10 years and above)

P E R S O N I D	In the last four weeks, was [NAME] looking for any kind of job? 1 = Yes 2 = No>> 17	What did [Name] do to look for work? 11= Registered with a recruitment agency (either public, private institution or on Internet) 2= Replied to advertisements in newspapers, posters or internet 3= Inquiring from persons with public or private sector job contacts 4=Other (Specify)		In the last four weeks, was [NAME] trying to start any kind of business? 1=Yes [>>48] 2=No	What best describes [NAME]'s situation at this time? For example, [NAME] is ill, disabled, in school, taking care of household family, or something else? 1=Ill/sick 2=Disabled 3=In school 4=Taking care of house or family 5=Retired 6=Waiting for reply from employer 7=Waiting for busy season 8=Other (specify) [>>48]	MAIN JOB						In this (main) job/business that [NAME] had during the last 7 days, was [NAME] 1=Working for someone else for pay? 2=An employer? 3=An own-account worker? 4=Helping without pay in a household business? 5=An apprentice? 6=Working on the household farm or with household livestock?
		What kind of work does [NAME] usually do in the (main) job/business that [NAME] had during the last 7 days? DESCRIBE THE OCCUPATION AND MAIN TASKS OR DUTIES IN AT LEAST 2 WORDS. [PLEASE INCLUDE THE DESCRIPTION IN CWEST]	In which sector of the economy does this organisation, for which [NAME]' mainly works, operate? DESCRIBE THE INDUSTRY E.G. <i>restaurant, primary school, appliance factory, real estate office.</i> [PLEASE INCLUDE THE DESCRIPTION IN CWEST]			When did [NAME] start to work for this employer or start running the business?	YEAR	MONTH	DESCRIPTION	CODE		
											DESCRIPTION	
1	16	17a)	17b)	17	18	19A	19B	20A	20B	21A	21B	22
01												
02												
03												
04												
05												

06																			
07																			

Section 8 Cont'd: Labour Force Status (for all household members 10 years and above)

PERSON ID	FOR EVERYONE (MAIN JOB)							FOR EMPLOYEES (MAIN JOB), Q22=1										FOR Q22=1,2,3			
	During the last 7 days, how many hours did [NAME] work on each day? ACTUAL NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED STARTING FROM THE PREVIOUS DAY AND GOING BACKWARDS ON MAIN JOB. IF Q22=2, 3, OR 4 >>32 IF Q22 = 5>> 34 IF Q22 = 6>> 37							Does this employer contribute to any pension/retirement fund (e.g. NSSF) for [NAME]?	Is [NAME] entitled to any paid leave from this employer?	Is [NAME] entitled to medical benefits from this employer?	Does this employer deduct or pay income tax (PAYE) from [NAME]'s salary/wage?	Is [NAME]'s employment agreement	Is [NAME]'s position...	What is the duration of [NAME]'s employment agreement?	During the last 12 months, for how many a) months b) weeks per month did [NAME] work in this job?		How much was [NAME]'s last cash payment and the estimated value of what [NAME] last received in kind for the main job during the last 7 days? What period of time did this payment cover? CASH PAYMENTS SHOULD INCLUDE SET RATE, COMMISSIONS, TIPS AND F CASH ALLOWANCES. IF NOT CASH OR IN-KIND PAYMENT WAS RECEIVED, RECORD '0' IN COL 31A & 31B.			Who in the household controls/decides on the use of cash/in-kind payments from the main job during the last 7 days? [RECORD UP TO TWO PIDS] GO TO COL. 35	
	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	1 = Yes 2 = No	1 = Yes 2 = No	1 = Yes 2 = No	1 = Yes 2 = No	1 = Written 2 = Verbal	1=A week or less 2=More than a week but less than a month 3=One to six months 4=Seven to eleven months 5=One to five years 6=More than 5 years	Mon ths	We eks per mon th	Cash	Estimat ed cash value of in-kind paymen ts	Time 1= Hour 2= Day 3=Wee k 4=Mon th 5=Othe r (specif y)	31D	31E	
1	36A	36B	36C	36D	36E	36F	36G	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	30B	31A	31B	31C	31D	31E
01																					
02																					
03																					
04																					
05																					

09													
10													

Section 8 Cont'd: Labour Force Status (for all household members 10 years and above)

PERSON ID	SECOND JOB (cont.)								USUAL ACTIVITY STATUS (MAIN)							
	Is [NAME]'s employer /business (at secondary job) 1=National Government 2=Local government 3=Government controlled business (NWSC, UMEME) 4=A commercial bank 5=A private enterprise (other than a commercial bank) 6= Non-profit organization (NGO/CBO) 7= A private household	Last 7 days, how many hours did [NAME] actually work at the second income generating activities?	During the last 12 months, for how many a) months b) weeks per month did [NAME] work in this job?		How much was [NAME]'s last cash payment and the estimated value of what [NAME] last received in kind for the secondary job during the last 7 days? What period of time did this payment cover? CASH PAYMENTS SHOULD INCLUDE SET RATE, COMMISSIONS, TIPS AND CASH ALLOWANCES. IF NOT CASH OR IN-KIND PAYMENT WAS RECEIVED, RECORD '0' IN COL 45A & 45B.			Who in the household controls/decides on the use of cash/in-kind payments from the secondary job during the last 7 days? [RECORD UP TO TWO PIDS] ANSWER THIS IF Q22=1, 2, 3		In the last 7 days, would [NAME] have liked to work more hours than [NAME] actually worked, provided the extra hours had been paid? 1=Yes, in the current job 2=Yes, in taking an additional job 3=Yes, in a different job with more hours 4=No 9=Don't know	Over the last 12 months, was the work [NAME] spent most of the time doing: 1= The same as the main job in the last 7 days[JOB IN COL 19A]? (>> 54) 2= The same as the secondary job in the last 7 days[JOB IN COL 38A]? (>> 54) 3=A job not yet mentioned (>>49)	AMONG THE ANSWERS TO 5,7,9,11,13 IS THERE A "YES" (CODE 1)? 1=Yes 2=No (>> 59)	What kind of work does [NAME] usually do in the (main) job/business that [NAME] had during the 12 months? DESCRIBE THE OCCUPATION AND MAIN TASKS OR DUTIES IN AT LEAST 2 WORDS. [PLEASE INCLUDE THE DESCRIPTION IN CWEST]		In which sector of the economy does this organisation, for which [NAME] works, operate? DESCRIBE THE INDUSTRY E.G. restaurant, primary school, appliance factory, real estate office. [PLEASE INCLUDE THE DESCRIPTION IN CWEST]	
			HOURS	Months	Weeks	Cash	Estimated cash value of in-kind payments	Time 1= Hour 2= Day 3=Week 4=Month 5=Other (specify)	DESCRIPTION				CODE	DESCRIPTION	CODE	
1	42	43	44	44B	45A	45B	45C	45D	45E	46	47	48	49A	49B	50A	50B
01																
02																
03																
04																
05																
06																
07																

Section 8 Cont'd: Labour Force Status (for all household members 10 years and above)

		USUAL ACTIVITY STATUS (MAIN)													
P E R S O N I D	When did [NAME] start to work for this employer or start running this business		In this job/business that [NAME] had during the last 12 months , was [NAME]? 1=Working for someone else for pay? 2=An employer? >> 55C 3=An own-account worker?>> 52 4=Helping without pay in a household business? >> 52 5=An apprentice? >> 55C 6=Working on the household farm or with household livestock? >> 52	IS [NAME]'s position... 1=permanent and pensionable (>>56A) 2=An open ended appointment (>>56A) 3=A fixed Term	What is the duration of [NAME]'s employment agreement? 1=A week or less 2=More than a week but less than a month 3=One to six months 4=Seven to eleven months 5=One to five years 6=More than 5 years	Is [NAME]'s employer/business (at [NAME]'s usual activity)? 1=National Government 2=Local Government 3=Government controlled business (NWSC, UMEME) 4=A commercial bank 5=A private enterprise (other than a commercial bank) 6=Non-profit organization (NGO/CBO) 7=A private household	ONLY ASK IF Q51=1			During the last 12 months for how many months did [NAME] work in this activity? b) During the last month for how many weeks per month did [NAME] work in this activity? c) During the last 7 days for how many hours did [NAME] work in this activity?	Who in the household controls/decides on the use of cash/in-kind payments from the main job during the last 12 MONTHS ? [RECORD UP TO TWO PIDS] ONLY ASK IF Q22=1, 2, 3	Over the last 12 months, did [NAME] have any other job that has not yet been mentioned [NOT LISTED IN COL 19A, COL 38A, COL 49A]? 1=Yes 2=No (>>59)			
	MONTH	YEAR					Cash	Estimated cash value of in-kind payments	Time 1= Hour 2= Day 3=Week 4=Month 5=Other (specify)				52	52B	52C
1	50C	50D	51	55A	55B	55C	53A	53B	53C	52	52B	52C	53D	53E	54
01															
02															
03															
04															
05															
06															
07															
08															
09															
10															

Section 8 Cont'd: Labour Force Status (for all household members 10 years and above)

USUAL ACTIVITY (SECONDARY)																
1	What kind of work does [NAME] usually do in the secondary job/business that [NAME] had during the 12 months ? DESCRIBE THE OCCUPATION AND MAIN TASKS OR DUTIES IN AT LEAST 2 WORDS.		In which sector of the economy does this organisation, for which [NAME] works, operate? DESCRIBE THE INDUSTRY E.G. <i>restaurant, primary school, appliance factory, real estate office.</i>		When did [NAME] start to work for this employer or start running this business?		In this job/business that [NAME] had during the last 12 months , was [NAME]? 1=Working for someone else for pay? 2=An employer? 3=An own-account worker? >>57 4=Helping without pay in a household business? >>57 5=An apprentice? >>57 6=Working on the household farm or with household livestock? >>57	Is [NAME's] employer/business (at [NAME's] usual activity)? 1=National Government 2=Local Government 3=Government controlled business (NWSC, UMEME) 4=A commercial bank 5=A private enterprise (other than a commercial bank) 6=Non-profit organization (NGO/CBO) 7=A private household	During the last 12 months , for how many months did [NAME] work in this job? a) During the last month, how many weeks per month did [NAME] work in this activity? b) Last 7 days how many hours did [NAME] actually work in activity?			How much was [NAME]'s last cash payment and the estimated value of what [NAME] last received in kind for the secondary job during the last 12 months ? What period of time did this payment cover? CASH PAYMENTS SHOULD INCLUDE SET RATE, COMMISSIONS, TIPS AND CASH ALLOWANCES. IF NOT CASH OR IN-KIND PAYMENT WAS RECEIVED, RECORD '0' IN COL 58A & 58B. ONLY ASK IF Q55_5=1			Who in the household controls/decides on the use of cash/in-kind payments from the secondary job during the last 12 MONTHS ? [RECORD UP TO TWO PIDS] ONLY ASK IF Q22=1, 2, 3	
	DESCRIPTION	CODE	DESCRIPTION	CODE	MONTH	YEAR			55_5	55_6	57	57a	57b	Cash 58A	Estimated cash value of in-kind payments 58B	Time 1= Hour 2= Day 3=Week 4=Month 5=Other (specify) 58C
55_1	55_2	56A	56B	55_3	55_4	55_5	55_6	57	57a	57b	58A	58B	58C	58D	58E	
01																
02																
03																
04																
05																
06																
07																
08																
09																
10																

Section 8 Cont'd: Labour Force Status (for all household members 10years and above)

NON-MARKET LABOUR ACTIVITIES									
P E R S O N I D	In the last 7 days, how many HOURS did [NAME] spend collecting firewood for the household, including travel time?	In the last 7 days, many HOURS did [NAME] spend fetching water for the household, including travel time?	In the last 7 days, many HOURS did [NAME] spend constructing your dwelling, farm buildings, private roads, or wells?	In the last 7 days, many HOURS did [NAME] spend making major repairs to their dwelling, farm buildings, private roads, or wells?	In the last 7 days, many HOURS did [NAME] spend on milling and other food processing for the household? <i>(This includes threshing and milling grain, making butter and cheese, slaughtering livestock, curing hides and skins, preserving food for later consumption, making beer and alcohol, and other similar activities. <u>It does not include preparing food for immediate consumption</u>)</i>	In the last 7 days, many HOURS did [NAME] spend making handicrafts for household use? <i>(This includes making furniture, clothing, clay pots, baskets, mats, and other similar activities.)</i>	In the last 7 days, many HOURS did [NAME] spend on agriculture? <i>(This includes growing or gathering field crops, fruits, and vegetables; producing eggs and milk; burning charcoal; and other similar activities)</i>	In the last 7 days, many HOURS did [NAME] spend on hunting and fishing? <i>(This includes hunting animals and birds; catching fish, crabs, and shellfish; and other similar activities.)</i>	In the last 7 days, how many HOURS did [NAME] spend on domestic activities?
	HOURS	HOURS	HOURS	HOURS	HOURS	HOURS	HOURS	HOURS	HOURS
1	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67A
01									
02									
03									
04									
05									
06									
07									
08									

Section 10: Energy Use

Does this house have GRID electricity? 1=Yes 2=No(>>6)	How many hours per day do you usually have power, in a season like this? HOURS	How does the household pay for the electricity it uses? 1= Bill from power company 2= Provide in rent >>6 3= Free use/illegal connections >>6 4= Pay fee to neighbor >>5A 8= Other (specify) >>5A	What was the quantity of electricity used? ASK TO SEE MOST RECENT BILL. [INTERVIEWER: DO NOT INCLUDE PAST DUE CHARGES]	How much did your household pay for electricity in the last month?		Does this house USE a generator? 1=Yes 2=No(>>8)	How much did your household pay for diesel or gasoline for your generator in the last month?			
				SHILLINGS	NO OF DAYS COVERED IN THE BILLING PERIOD		DIESEL		PETROL	
							SHILLINGS	QUANTITY (IN LITRES)	SHILLINGS	QUANTITY (IN LITRES)
1	2	3	4	5A	5B	6	7A	7B	7C	7D

Which of the following types of stoves are used by this household? A= Electric B= LPG C= Kerosene D= Wood / Sawdust Burning E= Efficient Wood Burning F=Charcoal G= Other Biomass Burning H= Open fire I= Other (specify) J=None (>>14)	Which is the stove used most often by this household? 1= Electric (>>11) 2= LPG (>>11) 3= Kerosene 4= Wood / Sawdust Burning 5= Efficient Wood Burning 6=Charcoal 7= Other Biomass Burning 8= Open fire 9= Other (specify)	Does this [MAIN STOVE] have a chimney? 1= Yes 2= No	Approximately how many hours a day is the [MAIN STOVE] in use (burning/on) by the household?	Where is the [MAIN STOVE] located? 1= In a separate kitchen 2= In a room in the dwelling not just devoted to cooking 3= In an outdoor space
			HOURS	
8	9	10	11	12

Section 10Cont'd: Energy Use

Now we would like to ask you about the source of energy for your house.

F U E L I D		Does your household use [FUEL]? 1=Yes 2=No (>> NEXT FUEL)	Do you use this [FUEL] for:			Where do you get most of [FUEL]? 1= Purchase from shop 2= Purchase from marketplace 3= Purchase from public utility 4= Purchase on the black market 5= Gather / collect from own land (>>NEXT FUEL) 6= Gather / collect from village (>>NEXT FUEL)	How much did your household pay for the [FUEL] used in the last month? [>> NEXT FUEL]		
			a) Cooking	b) Lighting	c) Heating		SHILLINGS	QUANTITY	UNIT OF MEASURE 1= Kg 2= Liter 3= Bundle 8= Other
			1= Yes 2= No	1= Yes 2= No	1= Yes 2= No				
13		14	15A	15B	15C	16	17A	17B	17C
1	Firewood								
2	Dung								
3	Crop Residue								
4	Kerosene								
5	LPG								
6	Charcoal								
7	Solar								
8	Electricity								

Codes for column 17c unit of measure

Piece Big	Akendo Big	sack (120kgs)	Tin (Ddebbe) 20ltrs
Piece Medium	Akendo Medium	sack (100kgs)	Tin 5ltrs
Piece Small	Akendo Small	sack (80kgs)	Sadolin tin 3ltrs
Bundle Big	Heap Big	sack (50kgs)	
Bundle Medium	Heap Medium	sack (unspecified)	
Bundle Small	Heap Small	Plastic basin 15ltrs	

Section 11: Other Household Income in the past 12 months?

1	What is the household's most important source of earnings during last 12 months?	
USE CODES AT RIGHT		

CODES FOR QN 1

- 1= Subsistence farming
- 2= Commercial farming
- 3= Wage employment
- 4= Non-agricultural enterprises
- 5= Property income
- 6= Transfers (pension, allowances, social security benefits,)
- 7= Remittances
- 8= Organizational support (e.g. food aid, WFP, NGOs etc)
- 9=Other (specify)

Type of income	Income code	Has the household received any income (<i>in cash & in kind</i>) from [...] in the past 12 months? 1= Yes 2= No (>> NEXT CATEGORY)	Amount received during the past 12 months. If amount was in kind, give the estimated cash value.		Who in the household controls/decides on the use of cash/in kind payment from [...]? [RECORD UP TO TWO PIDS]		What were the common uses for the remittances and assistance received?
			Cash (SHILLINGS)	In-kind (Estimated cash value) (SHILLINGS)	6a	6b	
2	3	4	5	6	6a	6b	7
Property Income							
Net actual rents received from building/property	21						
Net rent received from land	22						
Royalties	23						
Investments							
Interest received from current account	31						
Interest from other type of account	32						
Interest from shares	33						
Dividends	34						
Payments from bonds	35						
Payments from treasury bills	36						
Current transfers and other benefits							
Pension and life insurance annuity benefits	41						
Remittances and assistance received locally (elsewhere in the country)	42						
Remittances and assistance received from abroad	43						
Income from the sale of assets excluding livestock	44						
Other income, not from household enterprises (inheritance, alimony, scholarship, other unspecified income, etc.)	45						

CODES FOR COL 7

- 1= Buy land
- 2= Buy livestock
- 3= Buy farm tools and implements
- 4= Buy farm inputs such as seeds, fertilizer, pesticides
- 5= Purchase inputs/working capital for non-farm enterprises
- 6= Pay for building materials (To buy house)
- 7= Buy consumption goods and services
- 8= Pay for education expenses
- 9= Pay for health expenses
- 10= Pay for ceremonial expenses
- 96= other (specify)

Section 12: Non-Agricultural Household Enterprises/Activities

1 Over the **past 12 months**, has anyone in your household operated any non-agricultural enterprise which produces goods or services (for example, artisan, metalworking, tailoring, repair work; also include processing and selling your outputs from your own crops if done regularly) or has anyone in your household **OWNED** a shop or operated a trading business or profession?

1=Yes

2=No (>> NEXT SECTION)

2 **WHAT IS THE ID CODE OF THE RESPONDENT TO THIS SECTION?**

ENTERPRISE ID	Description of enterprise	Industry code SEE CODE SHEET (in cwest 4_1a)	Has this enterprise been in operation at all in the last 12 months ? 1=Yes>>4D 2=No	If no, why not? (see code book)	Are you expecting to re-start operation over the NEXT 12 months ? 2=No 3=Yes, probably 4=Yes, certainly	Who in the household manages this enterprise or is most familiar with it? LIST UP TO 2 ID CODES		When this enterprise was first started?		Where was this business operated? 1 = Home Inside the Residence 2 = Home Outside the Residence 3 = Industrial Site 4 = Traditional Market 5 = Commercial District Shop 6 = Roadside 7 = Other Fixed Place 8 = Mobile	What was the main source of money for setting up this business? 1= Didn't need any money 2= Own savings 3= Commercial/ Development bank 4= Microfinance institutions 5= Local group 6= NGO 8= Other (Specify)	Who in this household controls/decides on the use of earnings (cash/in kind payments) from this enterprise? [List up to 2 PID codes]		Did this business receive a credit to operate or expand your business during the past 12 months ? 1=Yes 2=No>>11A	What was the major source? USE CODES BELOW
								MONTH	YEAR			8A	8B		
3a	3b	4	4A	4B	4C	4D	4E	6A	6B	7	8	8A	8B	9	10
1															
2															
3															
4															
5															

	Who in the household works on this activity? LIST UP TO 5 ID CODES FROM ROSTER					In the past 12 months , how many months did the enterprise operate? 12	If q12<12months Is the enterprise in operation today? 1=Yes 2=No 12A	What is/was the average monthly gross revenues during the months of operation? SHILLINGS 13	How many people does this enterprise hire during a typical month of operation? IF 0>>16 14	What is/was the average expenditure on wages during a typical month of operation? SHILLINGS 15	What is/was the average expenditure on raw materials/stock during a typical month of operation? SHILLINGS 16	Other operating expenses such as fuel, kerosene, electricity etc. during typical month of operation? SHILLINGS 17	Is this enterprise registered for VAT? 1=Yes 2=No 8=Refused 9=Don't Know 18	Is this enterprise registered for income tax? 1=Yes 2=No 8=Refused 9=Don't Know 19
	11A	11B	11C	11D	11E									
1														
2														
3														
4														

CODES FOR Q.10

1= Formal Banks (commercial/development)
2= Micro finance institutions
3= NGO
4= Credit union
5= Landlord
6= Employer
7= Local group
8= Relative
9= Friend
10= Local money lender
96= Other (Specify)

Section 14: Household Assets

Now I would like to ask you about assets owned by your household.

Type of assets	Asset code	Does any member of your household own [ASSET] at present? 1=Yes 2=No (>> NEXT ASSET)	Who owns [ASSET]?		How many [...] do your household own at present?		Number household owned last year <i>[PREFILLED IN CWEST, INFORMS NEXT QUESTION ASKED]</i>	Why do you have less [...] than last year? If= 1 -5>> Next section If =6>>Q8	Why do you have more [...] than last year? If =1-3>> Next section If= 4>>Q8	IF q6=6 or q7=4
			List up to two ID codes	3A	3B	4				5
1	2	3	3A	3B	4	5	2b	6	7	8
Household Assets										
House	01									
Other Buildings	02									
Non-Agricultural Land	03									
Furniture/Furnishings	04									
Household Appliances e.g. Kettle, Flat iron, etc.	05									
Television	06									
Radio/Cassette	07									
Generators	08									
Solar panel/electric inverters	09									
Bicycle	10									
Motor cycle	11									
Motor vehicle	12									
Boat	13									
Other Transport equipment	14									
Jewelry and Watches	15									
Mobile phone	16									
Computer	17									
Internet Access	18									
Other electronic equipment	19									
Other household assets e.g. lawn mowers, etc.	20									
Other 1 (specify)	21									

CODES FOR Q6

- 1.= Sold Asset
- 2.= Asset Destroyed
- 3.= Asset Given Away
- 4.= Asset Stolen
- 5.= An old member of the HH took them with him/her
- 6.= The number of Assets was misreported Last Time (**this should prompt interviewer to ask q8 on what should have been the answer last time**)

CODES FOR Q7

1. = Purchased additional asset
2. = Received Gift/inheritance of additional asset
3. = A new member to the HH brought them with him/her
4. = The number of Assets was misreported Last Time **this should prompt interviewer to ask q8 on what should have been the answer last time)**

Other 2 (specify)	22									
-------------------	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Section 14B: Historical record of Household Assets

We would like to ask you about the assets owned by your household in the past.

Household assets	Asset codes	Did your household have these assets 2 or 4 years ago? 1. Yes 2. No (---> Next Asset)	How many of these did your household have ...?	
			... 2 years ago	...4 years ago
	1	2	3A	3B
House	01			
Television	06			
Radio/ Cassette	07			
Bicycle	10			
Motorcycle	11			
Motor vehicle	12			
Mobile phone	16			
Computer	17			

We would like to ask you about the housing condition of your house in the past.

		2 years ago	4 years ago
		A	B
How many rooms did your house have for sleeping ...?	4		
What was the major material of the floor...? (USE CODE BELOW)	5		
What type of toilet was mainly used in your house ...? (USE CODE BELOW)	6		

CODE FOR QUESTION 5

10 = Concrete 11 = Bricks 12 = Stone 13 = Cement screed 14 = Rammed earth 15 = Wood 16 = Tiles
--

CODE FOR QUESTION 6

10= Flush Toilet
 11= VIP Latrine
 12= Covered Pit latrine with slab
 13= Covered Pit latrine without slab
 14= Uncovered Pit latrine with slab
 15= Uncovered Pit latrine without slab
 16= Eco-san (compost toilet)
 17= No facility/Bush/Polythene bags/Bucket
 96= Other (specify)

Section 16: Shocks & Coping Strategies

Code	Description of distress events	Did you experience [SHOCK] during the past 12 months? 1 = Yes 2 = No (->NEXT SHOCK)	When did the [SHOCK] first occur?		How long did the shock last? (RECORD NUMBER OF MONTHS) IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH RECORD '00'	As a result of the [SHOCK], was there a decline in your household's... 1 = Yes 2 = No				How did your household cope with this [SHOCK]?		
			1=Jan 2=Feb 3=Mar 4=Apr 5=May 6=Jun	7=July 8=Aug 9=Sept 10=Oct 11=Nov 12=Dec		Income	Assets	Food Production	Food Purchases	1st	2nd	3rd
			MM	YYYY								
		1	2A	2Y	2B	3A	3B	3C	3D	4A	4B	4C
1011	Drought											
1012	Irregular Rains											
102	Floods											
1031	Landslides											
1032	Erosion											
104	Unusually High Level of Crop Pests & Disease											
105	Unusually High Level of Livestock Disease											
106	Unusually High Costs of Agricultural Inputs											
107	Unusually Low Prices for Agricultural Output											
108	Reduction in the Earnings of Currently (Off-Farm) Employed Household Member(s)											
109	Loss of Employment of Previously Employed Household Member(s) (Not Due to Illness or Accident)											
110	Serious Illness or Accident of Income Earner(s)											
111	Serious Illness or Accident of Other Household Member(s)											
112	Death of Income Earner(s)											
113	Death of Other Household Member(s)											
114	Theft of Money/Valuables/Non-Agricultural Assets											
115	Theft of Agricultural Assets/Output (Crop or Livestock)											
116	Conflict/Violence											
117	Fire											
118	Other (Specify)											

CODES FOR COL 4A, 4B, 4C

1 = Unconditional help provided by relatives/friends
 2 = Unconditional help provided by local government
 3 = Changed dietary patterns involuntarily (Relied on less preferred food options, reduced the proportion or number of meals per day, skipped days without eating, etc...)
 4 = Changed cropping practices (crop choices or technology)
 5 = Household member(s) took on more non-farm (wage- or self-) employment

6 = Household member(s) took on more farm wage employment
 7 = Household member(s) migrated
 8 = Relied on savings
 9 = Obtained credit
 10 = Sold durable household assets (agricultural or non-agricultural)
 11 = Sold land/building
 12 = Rented out land/building
 13 = Distress sales of animal stock

14 = Sent children to live elsewhere
 15 = Reduced expenditures on health and education

40 = Did nothing/nothing else
 96=Other (specify)

Section 17: Welfare and Food Security

WHAT IS THE ID CODE OF THE RESPONDENT TO THIS SECTION?	Does every member of the household have at least two sets of clothes? 1= Yes 2= No	Does every child in this household (all those under 18 years old) have a blanket? 1= Yes 2= No 3= Not Applicable	Does every member of the household have at least one pair of shoes? 1= Yes 2= No	How many meals, including breakfast are taken per day in your household?	What did you do when you last ran out of salt? 1= Borrowed from neighbors 2= Bought 3= Did without 4= Does not cook at all 5= Not applicable	FOR HOUSEHOLD WITH CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5 (IF NONE, WRITE '12'): What did your children below 5 years old (0-4 years) have for breakfast yesterday? 01=Tea/drink with sugar 02=Milk/milk tea with sugar 03=Solid food only 04=Tea/drink with solid food 05=Tea/drink without sugar with solid food 06=Porridge with solid food 07=Porridge with sugar 08=Porridge with milk 09=Porridge without sugar 11=Nothing 12=No under 5s in the household 96=Other (Specify)	FOR HOUSEHOLD WITH CHILDREN 5-13 (IF NONE, WRITE '12'): What did your children between 5 to 13 years old have for breakfast yesterday? 01=Tea/drink with sugar 02=Milk/milk tea with sugar 03=Solid food only 04=Tea/drink with solid food 05=Tea/drink without sugar with solid food 06=Porridge with solid food 07=Porridge with sugar 08=Porridge with milk 09=Porridge without sugar 11=Nothing 12=No 5-13 in the household 96=Other (Specify)	Have you been faced with a situation when you did not have enough food to feed the household in the last 12 months? 1=Yes 2=No[>>q12]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

10 When did you experience this situation?
INTERVIEWER: CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.

q 1 1 2
A. January

B. February

C. March

D. April

E. May

F. June

G. July

H. August

I. September

11

9.1.1.1 Why?

9 1 1 3 A. Because of inadequate household stocks due to drought/poor rains

9 1 1 4 B. Inadequate food stocks from previous season because insecurity prevented us from harvesting the crop

9 1 1 5 C. Inadequate household food stocks because of pest damage to crop

9 1 1 6 D. Inadequate household food stocks because we did not plant enough

9 1 1 7 F. We did not have enough money to buy food from the market

9 1 1 8 F. Food in the market was very expensive

9 1 1 9 G. No one was willing to offer us some food

9 1 1 10 H. We could not cook because we had no fuel wood

9 1 1 11 I. There was no food distribution

9 1 1 12 J. Bread winner/head of household died or moved away

J. October		
K. November	9.1.1.13	K. We were not able to reach the market because of distance or insecurity or lack of transport
L. December	9.1.1.14	I. There was no food in the market
	9.1.1.15	M. Floods / water logging
	9.1.1.16	N. Other (Specify)

<p>During the last 12 months, was there a time you were worried your household would run out of food because of a lack of money or other resources?</p> <p>1= Yes 2= No</p>	<p>During the last 12 months, was there a time your household ran out of food because of a lack of money or other resources?</p> <p>1= Yes 2= No</p>	<p>During the last 12 months, was there a time your household lacked the money to eat healthy and nutritious food?</p> <p>1= Yes 2= No</p>	<p>During the last 12 months, was there a time you or another household member above the age of 14 had to consume fewer kinds of foods because of a lack of money or other resources?</p> <p>1= Yes 2= No</p>	<p>During the last 12 months, was there a time you or another household member above the age of 14 had to skip a meal because of a lack of money or other resources?</p> <p>1= Yes 2= No</p>	<p>During the last 12 months, was there a time you or another household member above the age of 14 ate less than you believe you should because of a lack of money or other resources?</p> <p>1= Yes 2= No</p>	<p>During the last 12 months, was there a time you or another household member above the age of 14 felt hungry but did not eat because of a lack of money or other resources to get food?</p> <p>1= Yes 2= No</p>
12	13	14	15	16	17	18

<p>During the last 12 months, was there a time when a child, age 14 or younger, in your household had to skip a meal because of a lack of money or other resources?</p> <p>1= Yes 2= No</p>	<p>During the last 12 months, was there a time when a child, age 14 or younger, in your household ate less than you believed he/she should because of a lack of money or other resources?</p> <p>1= Yes 2= No</p>	<p>During the last 12 months, was there a time when a child, age 14 or younger, in your household had to be served less food to any child in your household because of a lack of money or other resources?</p> <p>1= Yes 2= No</p>	<p>During the last 12 months, was there a time when a child, age 14 or younger, in your household felt hungry but did not eat because of a lack of money or other resources?</p> <p>1= Yes 2= No</p>	<p>During the last 12 months, was there a time when a child, age 14 or younger, in your household ate only one meal in a day or went without eating for a whole day because of a lack of money or other resources?</p> <p>1= Yes 2= No</p>
22	23	24	25	26

Section 6: Child Nutrition and Health (for all children 0-59 months old)

To be answered by mothers or caregivers of surviving children born in the last five years (i.e. aged 0-59 months)

PERSON ID	ID CODE OF RESPONDENT	RELATIONSHIP OF RESPONDENT TO CHILD 1=Mother 2=Father 3=Other Caregiver	Age of Child (IN MONTHS)	IS CHILD 24 MONTHS OLD OR LESS? 1=0-24 months 2=25-59 months (>>26)	Has [NAME] ever been breastfed in his/her life? 1=Yes 2=No (>>11)	How long after birth did [NAME] start breast-feeding? 1= 0-6hrs 2= more than 6hrs 9= Don't know	Is [NAME] breast-feeding now? 1=Yes (>>10) 2=No 9=Don't know (>>10)	For how many months was [NAME] breast-fed?	Has [NAME] begun eating daily any food or fluids other than breast milk? 1=Yes>>12 2=No	Has any water, juice, breast milk substitutes, other liquids or semi-solid foods apart from breast milk, vitamins, minerals liquid and/or food items ever been given to [NAME]? 1=Yes (>>14) 2=No	At what age was [NAME] given liquid and/or food items for the first time?	Since this time yesterday, how many times was [NAME] given soft food, mashed or solid food, porridge or food other than liquids (milk, water, tea and juice)? 1=Never 2=Once 3=Two to three 4=Four to five 5=Six or more times 6=Child not present at visit	Has [NAME] received a Vitamin A capsule in the last 6 months? SHOW THE BLUE AND RED CAPSULES FOR DIFFERENT DOSES. 1=Yes with card 2=Yes without card 3=No with card (>>16) 4=No without card (>>16) 9=Don't know (>>16)	Where did the Vitamin A capsule come from? 1= On routine visit to health facility 2=Sick child visit to health facility 3=Child Health Days 8=Other (specify) 9=Don't know	Has [NAME] had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks? DIARRHOEA IS 3 OR MORE LOOSE OR WATERY STOOLS PER DAY 1=Yes 2=No (>>21) 9=Don't know (>>21)
			MONTHS					MONTHS			MONTHS				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
01															
02															
03															
04															
05															
06															
07															

Section 6 Cont'd: Child Nutrition and Health (for all children 0-59 months old)

PERSON ID	If [NAME] had diarrhea, was there blood in it? BLOODY DIARRHOEA IS 3 OR MORE LOOSE OR WATERY STOOLS WITH BLOOD PER DAY 1=Yes 2=No 9=Don't know	During the last episode of diarrhea, did [NAME] take any of the following as treatment? 1=Fluid from ORS sachet 2=Recommended home make fluid (sugar/salt solution) 8=Other (specify) 9=Don't know 10 = No treatment offered	During [NAME]'s last episode of diarrhea, did he/she drink much less, about the same or more than usual? 1=Much less or None 2>About the Same or Somewhat Less 3=More 9=Don't Know	During [NAME]'s last episode of diarrhea, did he/ she eat less, about the same, or more food than usual? IF "LESS", PROBE MUCH LESS OR A LITTLE LESS? 1=None 2=Much less 3=Somewhat less 4>About the same 5=More 9=Don't know	Has [NAME] had a cough during which he/she breathed faster than usual with short quick breaths, or had difficulty breathing in the last two weeks? 1=Yes 2=No 9=Don't Know	Has [NAME] had fever in the last two weeks? 1=Yes 2=No 9=Don't Know IF 21 AND 22 ARE BOTH NO/DON'T KNOW, >>24	From where did you seek care for [NAME]? PUBLIC SECTOR A= Government hospital B= Government health centre L= Outreach M = Government Community Based Distributor PRIVATE SECTOR N= Private hospital H= Pharmacy/ drug shop O= Private Doctor/Nurse/Midwife/Clinic P= Outreach Q= NGO Community Based Distributor OTHER SOURCE R= Shop S= Religious Institution F= Friend/ Relative G= Traditional Healer T= Other (specify) K=No care was sought	Has [NAME] received a measles vaccination? SHOW VACCINATION SPOT- UPPER LEFT ARM 1=Yes with card 2=Yes with exercise book 3=Yes from NIDS 4=Yes from memory 5=No with card 6=No with exercise book 7=No from NIDS 8=No from memory 9=Don't know	Has [NAME] received a DPT3 vaccination? SHOW VACCINATION SPOT- LEFT THIGH 1=Yes with card 2=Yes with exercise book 3=Yes from NIDS 4=Yes from memory 5=No with card 6=No with exercise book 7=No from NIDS 8=No from memory 9=Don't know
	1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
01									
02									
03									
04									
05									
06									
07									
08									
09									

Section 6 Cont'd: Child Nutrition and Health (for all children 6-59 months old)

PERSON ID	Does [NAME] have Oedema?	Was child held by someone else when they were weighted?	WEIGHT OF MOTHER/GUARDIAN AND CHILD TOGETHER	ID OF MOTHER/GUARD-IAN	WEIGHT OF MOTHER/GUARDIAN	WEIGHT OF CHILD	HEIGHT OF MOTHER/GUARDIAN	RECORD HEIGHT / LENGTH ONLY ONCE PER CHILD DEPENDING ON SIZE		RESULT 1=Measured 2=Not present 3=Refused 4=Child has edema 96=Other (specify)
	1=Yes (>>28) 2=No	1 = Yes 2 = No>>27D	INCLUDE TWO PLACES AFTER DECIMAL		COLLECT EVEN WHEN CHILD IS WEIGHED ALONE INCLUDE TWO PLACES AFTER DECIMAL	INCLUDE TWO PLACES AFTER DECIMAL	DO NOT INCLUDE DECIMAL PLACES	LENGTH (CM) LYING DOWN CHILD <24 MONTHS OR (≤ 85 CM)	HEIGHT (CM) STANDING UP CHILD >24 MONTHS OR (≥ 85 CM)	
1	26	27B	27C		27D	27A		28A	28B	29
01			_ _ _ . _ _ _ Kg		_ _ _ . _ _ _ Kg	_ _ _ . _ _ _ Kg	_ _ _ _ Kg	_ _ _ _ . _ _ _ cm	_ _ _ _ . _ _ _ cm	
02			_ _ _ . _ _ _ Kg		_ _ _ . _ _ _ Kg	_ _ _ . _ _ _ Kg	_ _ _ _ Kg	_ _ _ _ . _ _ _ cm	_ _ _ _ . _ _ _ cm	
03			_ _ _ . _ _ _ Kg		_ _ _ . _ _ _ Kg	_ _ _ . _ _ _ Kg	_ _ _ _ Kg	_ _ _ _ . _ _ _ cm	_ _ _ _ . _ _ _ cm	
04			_ _ _ . _ _ _ Kg		_ _ _ . _ _ _ Kg	_ _ _ . _ _ _ Kg	_ _ _ _ Kg	_ _ _ _ . _ _ _ cm	_ _ _ _ . _ _ _ cm	
05			_ _ _ . _ _ _ Kg		_ _ _ . _ _ _ Kg	_ _ _ . _ _ _ Kg	_ _ _ _ Kg	_ _ _ _ . _ _ _ cm	_ _ _ _ . _ _ _ cm	
06			_ _ _ . _ _ _ Kg		_ _ _ . _ _ _ Kg	_ _ _ . _ _ _ Kg	_ _ _ _ Kg	_ _ _ _ . _ _ _ cm	_ _ _ _ . _ _ _ cm	
07			_ _ _ . _ _ _ Kg		_ _ _ . _ _ _ Kg	_ _ _ . _ _ _ Kg	_ _ _ _ Kg	_ _ _ _ . _ _ _ cm	_ _ _ _ . _ _ _ cm	
08			_ _ _ . _ _ _ Kg		_ _ _ . _ _ _ Kg	_ _ _ . _ _ _ Kg	_ _ _ _ Kg	_ _ _ _ . _ _ _ cm	_ _ _ _ . _ _ _ cm	
09			_ _ _ . _ _ _ Kg		_ _ _ . _ _ _ Kg	_ _ _ . _ _ _ Kg	_ _ _ _ Kg	_ _ _ _ . _ _ _ cm	_ _ _ _ . _ _ _ cm	
10			_ _ _ . _ _ _ Kg		_ _ _ . _ _ _ Kg	_ _ _ . _ _ _ Kg	_ _ _ _ Kg	_ _ _ _ . _ _ _ cm	_ _ _ _ . _ _ _ cm	

Section 19: Link with the Agriculture Questionnaire

1. During the 2013 first cropping season (**1st Season of 2013: Jan. – June 2014**) and the second cropping season (**2nd Season of 2013 July – Dec. 2014**), has any member of your household cultivated crops including perennial crops (e.g. fruits)?

1= Yes
2= No

2. During the **last 12 months**, has any member of your household raised livestock or poultry?

1= Yes
2= No

INTERVIEWER:

(1) IF ONLY THE ANSWER TO QUESTION 1 IS YES, THEN ONLY THE CROPFARMING QUESTIONNAIRE SHOULD BE ADMINISTERED.

(2) IF ONLY THE ANSWER TO QUESTION 2 IS YES, THEN ONLY THE LIVESTOCK QUESTIONNAIRE SHOULD BE ADMINISTERED.

(3) IF THE ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 1 AND 2 ARE BOTH NO, THE AGRICULTURE (CROP & LIVESTOCK) QUESTIONNAIRE SHOULD NOT BE ADMINISTERED TO THE HOUSEHOLD.

SECTION	KEY RESPONDENT (ID CODE)	SECTION	KEY RESPONDENT (ID CODE)
2		10	
3		11	
4		12	
5		14	
15		16	
8		17	
9		6	

End Time

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